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REV. I. H. BRAYTON, REV. S. V. BLAKESLEE, } *Editors.*

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P. GORDON MERITT.

The Unseen Battle-field.

There is an unseen battle-field
In every human breast,
Where two opposing forces meet,
And where they seldom rest.

That field is veil'd from mortal sight,
'Tis only seen by One
Who knows alone where victory lies,
When each day's fight is done.

One army clusters strong and fierce,
Their chief of demon form;
His brow is like the thunder cloud,
His voice the bursting storm.

His captains, Pride, and Lust, and Hate,
Whose troops watch night and day,
Swift to detect the weakest point,
And thirsting for the fray.

Contending with this mighty force
Is but a little band;
Yet there with an unquailing front,
These warriors firmly stand!

Their leader is of God-like form,
Of countenance serene;
And glowing in his naked breast
A simple *cross* is seen.

His captains, Faith, and Hope, and Love,
Point to that woodrous sign;
And gazing on it, all receive,
Strength from a source divine.

They feel it speaks a glorious truth,
A truth as great as sure,
That to the victors they must learn
To *love, confide, endure.*

That faith sublime, in wildest strife,
Imparts a holy calm:
For every deadly blow a shield,
For every wound a balm.

And when they win that battle-field,
Past toil is quite forgot;
The plain where carnage once had reigned,
Becomes a hallowed spot.

A spot where flowers of joy and peace
Spring from the fertile sod;
And breathe the perfume of their praise
On every breeze—to God.

Touching Editors of the Religious Press, (it is a curious fact that no pious layman has charge of any prominent denominational journal,) the New York *Observer* remarks:

"The religious press of the United States is almost exclusively in the hands of ministers. These men are mainly devoted to this work without pastoral charges. In some cases they are specially appointed to the posts they fill. They are wielding an influence on the moral, philanthropic, intellectual and Christian enterprises of the day, second to the men of no other profession. It is of infinite moment that they be men fearing God and loving righteousness—acquainted with the spirit and theory of the Gospel, and well instructed in biblical literature and theology. Unless men are specially educated and trained to be editors of religious journals, the ministry must furnish the candidates for the press."

PETER PARLEY.—This friend of children, S. G. Goodrich, Esq., has recently published his "Recollections of a Lifetime," in which he states that he has been the author or editor of one hundred and seventy volumes, of which one hundred and sixteen bear the name of Peter Parley. Of these, about seventeen millions copies have been sold, and about three hundred thousand are now added annually.

The gate which leads to life, is a straight gate, therefore we should fear; it is an open gate, therefore we should hope.

The Prayer of the Servant Answered.

A writer in the *Methodist Protestant* relates the following interesting incident:

Being in Surrey county, Virginia, in the fall of 1840, I attended a religious meeting held in an old colonial church, one of the relics of our union with England. After a warm sermon, an invitation was given to seekers of religion to approach the altar of prayer. Among others who availed themselves of this invitation was a gentleman, I judge, of forty-five years of age. There seemed to be much sympathy felt for him by those present, and I judged him to be a man well thought of in the neighborhood, which I learned was a fact. But I was particularly attracted by the manifest sympathy of an old negro in the congregation. I judged him to be a man of eighty years; his frame, once athletic and erect, was now bent beneath the weight of years. I learned that the relation of master and slave subsisted between the penitent at the altar and the weeping old negro at his seat, which was near to the end door of the church. The penitent truly agonized in prayer, and old Jeffrey, for this was the name of the negro, evidently joined with deep feeling the prayer of the wrestling mourner. It was not long ere a shout, as from those victorious in battle, went up, and the walls of the old house resounded with the praises of the victor—the wrestler had prevailed, prayer was answered, and the happy convert was now here, and now there, embracing friends and receiving their hearty congratulations. But none in that house was more joyous than old Jeffrey, and raising himself on his staff, which gave him support, he made his way toward his happy young master, (as he called him) and the master at the same time making toward his slave, they met about midway the church, and the convert fell on the neck of the old servant, and wept with joy in the aisle of the house of God, and in the face of the congregation. And words like these were spoken by Jeffrey—"Bless God; my poor boy, I have been praying for you this long time."

There was no dry eye in that assembly, and the two, master and slave, were the only objects of attraction for the time. Said a minister present, "I never saw so touching a scene."

The Atheist Silenced.

Some years ago, the Rev. Isaac Guseman made a trip to Iowa. On board the steamer in which he took passage there was a genteman who took great pains to make known that he was opposed to Christianity and all forms of religion.

He spent most of the day in arguing with those who would dispute with him, and in pouring forth anathemas against priestcraft and the credulity of mankind. He denounced Christ as an impostor, religion as a delusion, any particular form of worship or creed as the result of trammels of education, and that it was only tolerated by statesmen for the security of government and the benefit of the weak and erring. He was evidently a man of education and ability. His repartee, drollery, sarcasm, and a faculty of turning things into the ridiculous, bore down so heavily upon those with whom he argued that they were generally silenced, though not convinced.

One day he was in high glee, and kept a crowd of passengers in a continual roar of laughter at his irreligious jokes and witticisms. On this occasion, Mr. Guseman, who had hitherto refrained from entering into any dispute or controversy with him determined to try and silence him or turn the laugh against him. He accordingly moved slowly toward the crowd the skeptic was amusing; on his approaching, the other observed:

"Well, old gentleman, I am a freethinker; what is your notion about religion?"

"Why, sir, I have always been taught to believe in the truth of Christian religion, and have never once had a doubt of the existence of a supreme and intelligent Cause. But, in turn, let me ask you a question. Do you believe in the immortality of the soul?"

"Certainly not—I have none."

"Do you deny the existence of a God?"

"Most assuredly I do."

"Then, sir, I have heard of you before."

"Heard of me before!"

"Yes, sir, I have read about you."

"Read about me! I was not aware that I was published. Pray, where?"

"In the Psalms of David, sir, where it reads, 'The fool hath said in his heart there is no God.'"

At this unlooked-for turn in the argument, there was one general burst of laughter and hurrah at the expense of the atheist, who, confounded and unable to rally at being thus unexpectedly proved a fool, moved away to another part of the boat. During the remainder of the voyage the wiseacre was silent on religious subjects; but occasionally some of the passengers would tease him by slyly observing, "I have heard of you before."

From the American *Messenger*, we find the following in relation to the failure of another infidel scheme:

M. Cabet, one of the leaders in the French Revolution of 1848, came to this country with a company of French Socialists, and settled at first in Texas, where he expected to carry out his theories of social reform. Strife and dissensions, however, arose in the modern colony, and he removed to Nauvoo, in Illinois. The same results followed them here; the colony was severed into many fragments, and the leader himself has recently died. Such has been the fate of all the organizations which have attempted to solve the problem of social reform, while disregarding the gospel of Christ, which is the only sure foundation.

Mr. Spurgeon's Sermons.

Messrs. Shelden, Blakeman & Co., of New York, have in press the Second Volume of Mr. Spurgeon's Sermons, revised by himself, and with an introduction from his own hand. Dr. Wayland says of these Sermons: "I am surprised at their eloquence, but especially at the source of it. They are the simple truths of the New Testament, brought home to the consciences of men with a simplicity, honesty, fearlessness, and affection, such as I have rarely, if ever witnessed." Here is a specimen:

The second portion of the heritage is, "Every tongue that shall rise against thee in judgment thou shalt condemn." Here is a protection from the tongue of men. Satan leaves no stone unturned against the church of God. He uses not simply the hand, but, what is often a harder weapon, the tongue. We can bear a blow sometimes, but we cannot endure an insult. There is a great power in the tongue. We can rise from a blow which laid us low on the ground; but we cannot so easily recover from slander; that lays the character low. "Every tongue that shall rise against thee in judgment, thou shalt condemn." Lok at the church at large, and see how she has condemned her adversaries. When first she came into the world, she had to oppose Judaism; but she has condemned it, and its doctrines are now *effete;* then up started philosophers, and said it was foolishness, because they found nothing of worldly wisdom in it. But what has become of the philosophers now? Where is the Stoic who boasted of his wisdom? Where the Epicurean who lectured in the streets of Greece? Where are they now? They are gone, and their names are only used as words that were—as things that have ceased to be—as figures of antiquity. Then Satan invented Mohammedanism in order to oppose the truth; but where is that? We have condemned it long ago. It is now a bloated carcass, almost without life, not able to stand. The Cross has made the Crescent wane. Where are the various systems of infidelity which have arisen one after another? They are gone quite out of sight. Now and then we felt rather alarmed; because we heard that some great people were going to prove that the Bible was not true, and our creed was not sound.

I remember talking with an old man once: "Ah," said he, "sir, this geology will quite ruin man's belief in the Bible." But where is geology now? Instead of opposing the gospel, it furnishes many powerful confirmations of the facts of revelation. Each one of the sciences has, in its imperfect condition, been used as a battering-ram against the truth of God; but as soon as it has been understood, it has been made a pillar in Zion's outworks. Fear not, O son of God, that the perversions of men of science can damage our cause. Lying tongues we shall condemn. O infidelity! abortion of the night! thou hast been condemed a thousand times. Thou art a Protean creature, changing thy shape as ages change. Once thou wast a laughing idiotic plaything for Voltaire; then a bullying blasphemer with Tom Paine; then a cruel, blood-drinking fiend, fit mate for Robespierre; anon, a speculating theorist with Owen, and now a worldly, gross, secularizing thing for impious lecturers and profane admirers. I fear thee not, infidelity; thou art an asp, biting at iron, spending thy spleen, and breaking thy fangs. My frends, did you ever walk the centuries, and mark the rise and fall of various empires of unbelief? If so, you will seem to be on a battle-field, and you see corpses; you ask the name of the dead, and some one replies, that is the corpse of such a system, and that the carcase of such a theory; and mark you, as surely as time rolls on, the now rampant style of infidelity will perish, and in fifty years, we shall see the skeleton of an exploded scheme, and of its admirers the epitaph will be, "Here lies a fool, called of old, a secularist." Now, what shall we say of Mormonism, the hagard superstition of the West; or of Puseyism, the express image of Popery; or of Socinian and Arian heresies, of Arminian perversions, or of Antinomian abuse? What shall we say of each, but that their deathknell shall soon toll, and these children of hell shall sink back to their birthplace in the pit. And you old and crazy church upon the seven hills, has dared to hurl its anathemas at the saints of the Lord. Still doth she hold the wine-cup of abomination; still is she robed in scarlet, and her sway is over many waters; but she shall be condemned in judgment. Lo! the millstone in the hand of the archangel hastens to its fall, and Babylon the Great shall perish with a terrible overthrow. Shout, O heavens, for the Lord hath done it; sing, O ye inhabitants of the earth, for the promise is accomplished, and every opposing tongue is condemned.

Narrow Escape from Wealth.

TRUE PHILOSOPHY.—There is true philosophy in the following extract of a letter from the Rev. Dr. Humphrey to the N. Y. Evangelist. The Doctor wrote from Chicago, where he was visiting:—

"How marvellous has been the rise of property in Chicago? Happening to be there in the summer of 1839, when the Dearborn reservation was brought into market, I bought two small lots, and sold them about seven or eight years ago for two thousand five hundred dollars, which was thought to be a fair price. Now the new Richmond Hotel, one of the finest in Chicago, stands on the same ground, which I am assured would, if I had kept it to this time, have brought me eighty thousand dollars. So you see how narrowingly I have escaped being a rich man, and rearing my boys, had they been young, to rely upon my fortune, and not upon their own industry, economy, and good behavior. I slept upon the premises last night at a fair hotel charge, and without being kept awake one moment in thinking of what I had lost. I had excellent accommodations, and what could I ask for more? If the children of the proprietor, who bought the land of me, (*if he has any*) escape with the great fortune, as safely as mine have done without it, it will be an exception to the general experience of wealthy families."

Oh, my heart, if thou desirest ease in this life, keep thy secrets undisclosed, like the modest rosebud; take warning from the lovely flower, which, by expanding its hitherto hidden beauties, when in full bloom, gives its happiness to the winds.

Olympia Morata.

About the time that Europe was shaking to her centre with the grand spiritual agitation which was aroused by Luther's reading that old Latin Bible which he picked up in the library of his monastery, there resided in the city of Ferrara, a man by the name of Fulvis Morata, a celebrated scholar, to whom had been assigned an honorable professorship in the University of Ferrara, and who also had been appointed tutor to the youthful princes of the Ducal Court. Fulvis Morata was a very thoughtful and virtuous man, as well as a scholar, and through an abhorrence of the corrupt practices of the Papal church, and an acquaintance with the religious opinions of Savonarola, who was a native of Ferrara, when the Reformation broke out with such power in Europe, Professor Morata found his sympathies on the side of the Reformers.

About the time that Luther shook off the last shackle of his Romish bondage, and united himself in happy wedlock with the sweet young nun, Catherine von Bora, a daughter was born to Professor Morata who received at her baptism the name of "Olympia."

While this little girl was yet very young, its father was thrown into danger by some calumnies circulated at court, we may presume by his enemies, or those who envied his position and honors; and he was compelled to abandon his employment, and take refuge in Venice. But he left behind him, at Ferrara, a friend, Celio Calcaquini, an author of some celebrity, who, though a Romish priest, held opinions very tolerant toward a reformation of principles and manners in that corrupt church. This venerable ecclesiastic had taken sponsorial vows upon himself in behalf of the babe Olympia at her baptism, and it is shown from his subsequent course that he was far more faithful than some who assume similar responsibilities. He very early detected the foreshadowings of uncommon genius, which developed themselves in Olympia almost in her babyhood, and he sought assiduously and generously to give these rare unfoldings a right direction.—She was scarcely eight years old when she could write with ease and grace her own Italian, and translate creditably from the Latin and Greek. Hardly had she attained her fourteenth year, when she published a "Defence of Cicero," in the Latin language, and wonderfully similar in style to that of the great Roman orator himself.

Celio was excusably proud of his precocious god-daughter, and joyfully introduced her at the Ducal Court. The Duchess of Ferrara was the celebrated Renee of France, the only daughter of Louis XII., and she was a true lover and patron of letters, and a friend to the Lutherean Reformation. She was greatly pleased with the young Olympia, and received her into favor as a companion for her own daughters, and a model for their education. This fortunate circumstance gave Olympia the finest opportunity to unfold the brilliant abilities that had been bestowed upon her, under the instruction and direction of the most accomplished masters of the age, besides giving her the advantages of society more highly cultivated and refined than could be found at that time in any other European Court. Such men as Ludovico Ariosto and Bernado Tasso, were among the stars that shed literary effulgence around the Court of Ferrara. Many of the entertainments also were of an intellectual nature. Instead of the court masques, with their expensive pageautry and obscure significancy which at a little later period were so popular with royality in some parts of Europe, Olympia and the children of the princely family, were in the habit of committing tragedies or comedies from the Greek or Latin, and rehearsing them for the amusement of the Duke's distinguished visitors; on one occasion, it is said, when Pope Paul III. was a guest at the Ducal Court, they represented a comedy from Terence so successfully, as greatly to entertain his Holiness.

At the literary soirees held here by the scholars of the age, to promote their mutual improvement, Olympia was often called upon to display the wonderful powers of her intellect, sometimes reciting passages from the Greek ar Latin, sometimes improvising in her own melodious Italian, and sometimes disclosing the play and sparkle of her wit by taking a part with the scholars in their interesting literary discussions.

Olympia was yet scarcely sixteen years old, and perhaps the most remarkable thing we can state about her, is the well attested fact, that at this gay and impressible period of womanhood, endowed with genius and talent of a superior order, with unusual personal grace and beauty, with the most agreeable and winning manners—while she was the pride and joy of her parents; treated with marked distinction at court; almost worshipped by the wise and the great, she preserved, through all, the lovely simplicity and innocence of her childhood's years. We can give an explanation of this, only by stating that amidst all these flattering and tempting circumstances, she was continually protected by the heavy panoply she had put on, by the deep, powerful, controlling influence of personal heart-piety.

Life was but a pathway of roses to this gifted woman, till she attained her twenty-second year. At this time came sorrow and death, to project a dark, cold shadow, over her way, eclipsing entirely the light that had shone on the world, and made it so beautiful for her. Professor Morata was seized with mortal illness, and Olympia abandoned her splendid position as a star at the Ducal Court, to go and be the ministering angel of a death-bed. From this solemn stand-point, she took new and enlarged views of duty and of life. She felt that she had a loftier mission in a world that Jesus came to redeem, than simply to amuse or dazzle the great and the learned who sought her society, and laid their homage at her feet. There was something to be done openly and heroically for the darkened souls around her—something to do for God. She fearlessly avowed the doctrines of the Reformation, and exerting all her influence to bring others to partake of the spiritual liberty wherewith Christ offered to set them free—to the knowledge of the truth stripped of all its cumbrous forms and ceremonies, stripped of all idolatries and penances—the truth as it is in Jesus. Her mind was no doubt enlightened and her purposes encouraged by the instruction and holy faith of her dying father, who dared to commit his soul to Him who judgeth righteously, with no priest to shrive or anoint with holy oil. The city of Ferrara had been a kind of city of refuge for those persecuted for righteousness sake. Even Calvin himself passed some time secreted from his enemies here, and through intercourse with him, Professor Morata had become established in a faith by which he was enabled triumphantly to die.

The Duchess of Ferrara had been converted to Protestantism before she left France, and up to this period she had protected and favored the refugees from Romish violence. The Duke, who was a very profligate man, cared for none of these things, and left the Duchess to the enjoyment of her own religious views, and the pursuit of her own wishes, till he received an intimation from Paul III. that both his life and his coronet were in danger unless he broke up the nest of heresy that had established itself in his dominions. Then cowardice and cupidity changed the careless profligate into a ferocious persecutor. He banished the Protestant teachers of his children, changed the entire household of the Duchess, sent away her friends, took her children from her, and with brutal tyranny commanded her not to quit her apartment or see any one, till she should attend mass and received absolution from his Holiness, for the crime of heresy. Inflamed with a cruel zeal, he summoned Olympia Morata into his presence, and with insulting taunts he forbade her to appear at Court, or to see any of his family. Jesuitical insinuations also poisoned the affection of the terrified Duchess for Olympia, and it would almost seem that death and misfortune had entered into league and covenant, to rob her at one blow of her dearest friends.

Overborne by these accumulated troubles, her mother fell sick, and the care of the invalid, the family, their reduced and embarassed patrimony, all devolved at once upon Olympia. Her friends were intimidated and deserted her—but her own sublime, moral heroism, did not for a moment falter. She was cast down but not destroyed—perplexed, but not in despair. She went on laboring for God and Protestantism—exposing herself to the danger of torture or death, that she might be the angel of consolation to the persecuted followers of her Master. It is related that this heroic woman found her way within prison walls, and visited poor Faventino who was incarcerated by the order of the zealous Duke, and who afterward became the first martyr of the Reformation in Italy.

At last Olympia received imperative orders to quit Italy! Poor Olympia. How dark the clouds which had shut down upon a morning that rose so beautifully bright! But she trusted the Savior when he whispered to her faith, "Be strong and of good courage—the Lord will provide!"

There had long been a young German student of Ferrara, who, while Olympia Morata had been surrounded by a crowd of high-born and noble admirers, had loved her with a "pure heart fervently," but silently, as a prize invaluably precious, but quite beyond his reach. But now that she was forsaken by the butterflies that had fluttered about her sunny prosperity, now that she was oppressed and helpless, Dr. Andrew Grunthler came with the offer of his hand and heart, and his own Germany for a place of refuge. What a letting down of light from above on a path which seemed hedged up with difficulties, and was growing darker and darker! "They wept together and their hearts were united forever!"

The perils Olympia had incurred by her avowed Protestantism, made it necessary to hasten the marriage. It was a most impressive occasion. Secretly, and in the hush of the night, a little cluster of faithful friends assembled together, and witnessed the marriage of Olympia Morata with Dr. Grunthler—the first marriage in Italy which was solemnized with the simple rites of the Reformation. A prayer was hastily said for the new made bride and bridegroom, and then with suppressed voices, they sang a hymn which Olympia had expressly written for her own Epithalamium!

Olympia and her husband departed for their home in Germany, but we may not trespass upon the patience of our readers, by following them through their various adventures and sufferings for the truth's sake. Let us briefly say, that the few years that remained to Olympia were passed in the exercise of those sweet domestic virtues which make woman indeed the angel of the household—and in the most earnest exertions to promote the cause of the Reformation in her adopted country, and in her dear native Italy.—These were perilous times, and suffering and exposure threw her into a hopelss consumption which terminated her mortal life when she was but twenty-eight years old. The nearer she drew to the dark river, the more luminous became her faith, the more richly reliant her trust in God. A short time before she died, she dictated to her husband a note in Latin to a friend in Italy. He made some error in the orthography which she tried to summon strength to correct, but she failed in the effort and sank into a kind of stupor. She soon recovered consciousness, however, and smiled on her husband. He asked her "whence that heavenly smile proceeded?" Olympia replied, "I beheld, just now, while lying quiet, a place filled with the clearest and brightest light!", "Be of good cheer—said Dr. Grunthler—"you are about to dwell in that beautiful light." She smiled joyfully, saying with faint, dying accents, fixing her dim eyes on her beloved husband:

"I am all gladness—I can scarcely see you, but all places appear to me to be full of fairest flowers!" With these words Olympia Morata fell asleep to awake in Heaven!—[Central Presbyterian.

Mr. Thomas Hastings, for nearly twenty years the leader of the sacred music in Rev. Dr. Hutton's church, on Washington Square, has resigned his position, greatly to the regret of that congregation. Mr. H. is a composer and teacher of marked reputation. Probably he has instructed more pupils, and published more pages of sacred music, than any other of his profession this side of the Atlantic. His devotional works are in use in every part of the United States. No man, not even among the clergy, has exerted such a wide influence as he has during the last half century, in giving spirituality and joy to religious exercises. Yet his health is vigorous and his voice sweet, and his devotion to sacred music unabated.

It will cost something to be religious; it will cost more not to be so.

Preston S. Brooks.

We insert the following with a feeling, only, of sadness and pity. It is both a tribute to Mr. Brooks and an instructive commentary on his deed:

The truth is, death commenced its attack upon him when his bloody feet left the mutilated body of the noble son of Massachuseets. When his hot anger had cooled, and his mind grasped the extent of his foul and murderous assault, then death commedced its ravages, laying the foundation in the mind, and steadily prosecuted its work until the final *coup de grace* of the 27th. Mr. Brooks was keenly sensitive of public opinion. Such natures usually are. His was not the animal instinct that loved a fight for its own sake, but, educated in the hotbed of slavery and its concomitants—unlimited power, bravado, duelling, and a false sense of honor—he could easily be brought to the phrensied pitch of assault, even though his object was an unoffending Senator, who was innocent even of his acquaintance, and the place, even the sanctity of the Senate chamber itself. Hot-headed and hair-brained advisers, smarting under the sting of the lash so unmercifully laid by Truth upon the shoulders of their darling idol—Slavery—were ready for any desperate deed of vengeance. His impulsive nature made him the fittest instrument for the purpose, and the shattered system of poor Sumner attests the fitness of the choice. But reason came back to her seat, and conscience stood at her bar, judgment convicted, pride refused to make public the inward decision, while sensitiveness tugged with the desperation of anguish at the cords of life. The battle was too unequal; and had he possessed double the amount of his unusual physical power, he must have succumbed to the demand of his captors, and yielded himself to Death. This dying by inches in an inward strife is fearful to contemplate. Its sad history of days and long tedious nights is locked in the bosom of the dead, recorded only in the book of the Infinite, for the perusal of a wondering universe at the last day.

Mr. Brooks was of an eminently social cast. His acquaintance, previous to his assault upon Sumner, was not limited by geographical lines. Many of the northern Representatives, and their families, esteemed him for his social qualities, mingling with himself and family in the friendship which acquaintance and constant intercourse in life beget. But from the hour when his soul become crimsoned with Sumner's blood, his acquaintance and his very presence were shunned, not only in the hotel where he resided, but in the social circle, and in the public street.—Two instances I will refer to as samples of the general feeling with which he was regarded. A lady from New England, the wife of an honorable member who boarded at the same hotel, had cultivated the acquaintance of the family of Mr. Brooks, and their associations had been intimate and pleasant. But the moment he assaulted Massachusetts, all the sturdy patriotism of her New England liberty loving heart rose in the defence of freedom in the person of Sumner, and hatred to the baseness of slavery, in the person of Mr. Brooks. She cut his acquaintance promptly and effectually. While walking upon the avenue, she chanced to meet him face to face. He, with his usual gallantry, smiled, lifted his hat from his head, and bowed with an evident movement, as if to be addressed as of old.

He had evidently mistaken the spirit of the mothers and daughters of the North. She looked in his eyes with a cold stare of non-recognition and surprise at his audacity, and then suddenly turned her back to him and entered a store at hand. The hero in the lady triumphed, but the woman was agitated in the conflict. Crest-fallen, and blushing to the roots of his hair, he pursued his way, and sought again to revive his acquaintance when in company, but with as little effect, for, upon being addressed, the lady instantly turned her back upon him.

Another lady from New England, whose acquaintance he highly esteemed, whose accomplishments and love of freedom make her an honor to her native State, gave him as unmistakable a cut direct, and refused to notice his presence. In his social life subsequent to his infamous assault he was confined to his own Southern friends, while in the hall of legislation he was ignored by a vast majority of the North and West. He did not mingle with others in the crowd, but stood aloof from those outside associations of the hall, where opposites in politics meet to converse or debate the great questions, which even gentlemen can differ upon and still discuss. A leper in Samaria would not have been more isolated. Many a time, as I have met him, the words of Willis have rushed upon my mind uncalled:

"Room for the leper! Room!
And, as he came, the cry passed on,
Room for the leper! Room!"

If reports are true, (and I have no reason to doubt their authority) he sought to drown the sufferings of his sensitive nature in larger and more frequent draughts from the cup which deadens sensibility, the more effectually to destroy, utterly. And racked, shattered, weary of life, the stalwart assaulter fell instantly by a mysterious movement of the body's mechanism, into the stiff stature of lifeless clay, to be coffined and sepulchred. While Sumner, by slow stages of recuperation, is gathering strength to hurl his eloquent thunders against tyranny from the same hall whose carpets were soaked in his warm blood, the instrument of the assault is mouldering to decay in the same slow stages, a tenant of the corruption of the tomb.—[Washington Correspondence Independent.

Peter Cooper will become a household word in the mouths of future generations of New-York. His new building near Astor Place, dedicated to "science and art," is gradually approaching completion. When finished, it will be a munificent monument to his memory, and much more enduring than sumptuous cenotaphs or expensive mausoleums. Upon the south end of the building is to be a revolving Astronomical Observatory, about forty feet in diameter. It is stated that there are not less than 900,000 lbs. of iron in the interior of the building.

The whole structure, massive, and of beautiful brown stone, occupies a conspicuous position at the intersection of four streets. Aside from its comprehensive utility, it will be a noble ornament to that section of New-York.

The Pope has given 55,000 francs from his private purse for employment of the poor on high roads.

The Truth Doth Never Die.

Though kingdoms, states and empires fall,
And dynasties decay;
Though cities crumble into dust,
And nations die away;
Though gorgeous towns and palaces
In heaps of ruin lie,
Which once were proudest of the proud,
The truth doth never die!

We'll mourn not o'er the silent past,
Its glories are not fled;
Although its men of high renown
Be numbered with the dead;
We'll grieve not o'er what earth has lost,
It cannot claim a sigh.
For the wrong alone hath perished,
And truth doth never die!

All of the past is living still—
All that is good and true;
The rest hath perished, and it did,
Deserve to perish too!
The world rolls ever round and round,
And time rolls ever by;
And Wrong is ever rooted up,
But the Truth doth never die!

Tribute to Dr. Kane.

The Rev. Charles Wadsworth, in a beautiful and impressive discourse to his congregation recently in Philadelphia, from the text, "Jesus wept," John 11: 35, paid the following just tribute to the memory of one over whose early grave a nation is now called to mourn:

"Yes, Death is an evil and bitter thing! Who does not know it? who has not felt it? and to-night, perhaps more keenly than is our wont, we know it and feel it. We are, this holy hour, a city of mourners. Before another Sabbath comes with its blessed light, we shall have gone forth to pay funeral honors to one, whom we all loved as a man, and honored as a citizen; —in whose living deeds we all gloried, and whose early death we deplore with lamentations and tears. I am not thinking here to utter his eulogy; the occasion does not permit it; the man does not need it; but it were a forgetfulness of God's great voice in his Providence, not to render here and now, brief and humble tribute to the honored dead.

Dr. Kane's career was a matter of national pride, and his death is a matter of national lamentation. His was a character singularly grand in its separate elements, and matchlessly beautiful to the harmony of their combinations. The powers of a naturally keen and comprehensive mind had been strengthened by earnest culture, and developed in the widest range of practical and scientific attainments—and these in all their fulness consecrated to the loftiest aims of benificent usefulness.

His *intellect* was at once strong and beautifully—keenly analytical with the severest philosophy—and exquisitely imaginative with the loftiest poetry. The combinations of his *moral* character were still more remarkable and wonderful. To the truest and tenderest sensibility were added the most iron will and the most indomitable decision; and with a dauntless bravery that equalled the glorious chivalry of the old ideal and fabulous heroism, was blended a calm, practical judgment—a marvellous and majestic patience—a beautiful simplicity and modesty; all rarely equalled in human biography. Meanwhile suffusing all that character as with a heavenly light, and blending all its rare qualities as with a Divine solvent into one exquisite amalgam—there was a living and controlling *purity* which made the whole man a living sacrifice to his fellows, and laid down all spoils and trophies of his triumphs at his Master's feet. Qualities seldom combined, and indeed seemingly antagonistical, were found in his heart and life, each in fullest power, and all in loveliest harmony. He thought like a philosopher—he wrote like a poet—he acted like a hero—he felt like a child—he lived like a man—he prayed like a Christian.

He was at once the giant oak that battles with the storm, and the gentle vine that beautifies its gnarled trunk with its green leaves and purple clusters, and makes alike zephyr and storm with its exquisite aroma.

And as such he has died in the early prime and promise of his manhood—in the morning twilight of his brightening fame—just as his powers were reposing for loftier toils, and his benevolence kindling for broader enterprizes—just as we were beginning fondly to appreciate the wonders of his past, and exultingly to prophecy the splendors of his future—just then he died; and we mourn for him—we weep for him—and why should we not weep? Science weeps! Humanity weeps! The world weeps! And it were unnatural—it were ungrateful—it were to prove ourselves cold, stolid, insentient, dead to all generous impulses, false to our loftier and holier instincts, if we went not forth to his burial in tearful sorrow. For the Divine man of Nazareth was a pattern in all that is alike lofty and lovely in magnificent manhood, and over a tomb no gentler in its beauty—no loftier in its glory—JESUS WEPT, JESUS WEPT."—[Philadelphia Observer.

IVY ON BUILDINGS.—It is a mistaken idea that it renders a structure damp, and hastens its decay. On the contrary, nothing so effectually keeps the building, as may be seen by examining beneath the ivy after a rain, where it will be found that the walls are dry, though all around is deluged with wet. Its exuberant and web-like roots issuing, as they do, from every portion of the branches on which it grows, bind everything together that comes within their reach, with such a firm and intricate lace-work that not a single stone can be removed from its position without first tearing away its protecting safeguard. In proof of this, we refer to the ruins of ancient castles and buildings; for, while in those parts of the structure that have not the advantage of this protection, all has gone to utter decay—where the ivy has thrown its preserving mantle, everything is comparatively fresh perfect, and oftentimes the very angles of the sculptured stone are found to be almost as sharp and entire as when they first came from the hands of the builder.—[Amer. Agricul.

Boswell once asked Johnson if there was a possible circumstance under which suicide is justifiable. "No," was the reply. "Well," said Boswell, "suppose a man had been guilty of a fraud that he was certain would be found out?" "Why, then," said Johnson, "in that case, let him go to some country where he is not known, and not to the devil where he is known."

One way to get up steam, is, for an Irish steamer to be caught in a gale, short of fuel, and burn 150 pigs in her furnace.

A Glass of Brandy.

Can't hurt anybody! Why I know a person, yonder he is now, on high 'Change, a specimen of manly beauty, a portly six-footer. He has the bearing of a prince, for he is one of our merchant princes. His face wears the hue of health, and now at the age of fifty odd, he has the quick, elastic step of our young men of twenty-five, and none more full of mirth and wit than he, and I know he never dines without brandy and water, and never goes to bed without a terrapin or oyster supper, with plenty of champagne, and more than that, he was never known to be drunk. So here is a living exemplar and disproof of the temperance twaddle about the dangerous nature of an occasional glass, and the destructive effects of a temperate use of good liquors.

Now it so happened that this specimen of safe brandy-drinking was a relative of ours. He died in a year or two after that of chronic diarrhœa, a common end of those who are never drunk, nor ever out of liquor. He left his six children; and he had ships on every sea, and credit at every counter, which he never had occasion to use. For months before he died (he was a year in dying,) he could eat or drink nothing without distress, and at his death the whole alimentary canal was a mass of disease; in the midst of his millions he died of inanition. That is not the half, reader. He had been a steady drinker, a daily drinker, for twenty-eight years. He left a legacy to his children which we did not mention. Scrofula has eaten up one daughter for fifteen years; another is in the mad-house; the third and fourth were of unearthly beauty; there was a kind of grandeur in that beauty, but they blighted and paled, and faded, into heaven, we trust, in their sweetest teens; another is tottering on the verge of the grave, and only one is left with all the senses, and each of them is weak as water. Why, we came from the dissecting room and made a note of it, it was so horrible.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

Speak to that Young Man.

While I was a student, some years since, in one of our public seminaries, I had traveled some distance in an old-fashioned stage-coach. In the carriage there was a young man, apparently about twenty-one years of age, in whose amiable, modest manners, I became unusually interested. I was but a little older than he, and from the moment he entered the coach, I felt that special attraction towards him and that peculiar yearning for his salvation which the Christian sometimes feels for the stranger, without perhaps being able fully to explain the reasons for it. I longed to speak to him upon the interests of his soul, but hesitated and tried to persuade myself that he would think me rude, or that the presence of others was a sufficient excuse for silence. By and by we were left alone in the coach, and I felt that my last real obstacle was removed, and that God had made my duty almost as plain as if he had audibly spoken.

At length I summoned the resolution to be true to my convictions of duty. After a pause in our conversation, I slowly turned to my companion, and directly, though tenderly as possible, addressed him upon the interests of his soul. Judge of my surprise, as with tears, he instantly expressed his thanks for my fidelity, assuring me that his mind had been burdened with a sense of sin, and that he had longed to be directed into the Christian's path.

From that day, never to be forgotten, until now, I have not met with that young man, and probably never shall meet him till we stand together at the judgment-seat. But I have not been wholly ignorant of him, and I rejoice to say that I have good reason for believing that he entered upon the Christian's life within that very week of our stage-coach interview.

In view of incidents, like this, I would say to every Christian, "Speak to that young man." It is natural to hesitate. We are prone to excuse ourselves. But we rarely have in such cases good reasons for silence, while we have the best of reasons for speaking. Speak to him. Speak kindly and affectionately, but speak, and speak directly and earnestly. Perhaps he expects us to speak to him. Perhaps he secretly hopes we shall speak to him. And whether he does or not, a word kindly spoken may be a "word in season." If it should not be, it will be no small satisfaction to us that we have attempted to do our duty—if it should be, how rich and sweet the joy of having been made instrumental in "saving a soul from death."—[Amer. Messenger.

Moral Influence of a Literary Taste.

To a young man away from home, friendless and forlorn in a great city, the hours of peril are those between sun-set and bed-time; for the moon and the stars see more evil in a single hour than the sun in his whole day's circuit. The poet's visions of evening are all composed of tender and soothing images. It brings the wanderer to his home, the child to his mothers arms, the ox to his stall, and the weary laborer to his rest. But to the gentle-hearted youth, who is thrown upon the rocks of a pitiless city, and "stands homeless amid a thousand homes," the approach of evening brings with it an aching sense of loneliness and desolation, which comes down upon the spirit like darkness upon the earth. In this mood, his best impulses become a snare to him, and he is led astray because he is social, affectionate, and warm-hearted. If there be a young man thus circumstanced within the sound of my voice, let me say to him that books are the friends of the friendless, and that a library is a home to the homeless. A taste for reading will always carry you to converse with men who will instruct you by their wisdom and charm you by their wit, who will soothe you when fretted, refresh you when weary, counsel you when perplexed, and sympathise with you at all times. Evil spirits in the middle ages, were exorcised and driven away by bell, book, and candle; and you want but two of these agents, the book and the candle.—*Hilliard.*

The Postmaster General has introduced the English method of perforating the lines between the postage stamps, so that they may be torn apart without scissors. They have a further advantage in the circumstance that the rough edge thus produced makes them adhere much more readily to the back of a letter. The machine for making the perforations was procured from England.

The Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 16, 1857.

☞ Notice to Subscribers of The Pacific—All who are in arrears for The Pacific must send in the amount, or he paper will be discontinued.

Richard Cole, one of the Editors of the Placerville American, is authorised to act as the Agent of The Pacific in El Dorado County, to take subscriptions for the paper collect money and give receipts for the same.

Postmasters, throughout the State, are particularly requested to notify us through the Post Office when papers directed to subscribers through their respective offices, are not called for by the parties to whom they are addressed.

P. GORDON MERRITT, Publisher.

Spirit of the Meetings at Petaluma.

Two ecclesiastical bodies, in this State, different in name, but co-operative and essentially one body, are accustomed to hold semi-annual meetings for conference and united action. About twenty ministers and some other representatives of churches scattered over the State, assemble on these occasions. They are seasons of rare interest in themselves and important in their influence upon those who attend and upon their churches. To the ministers, oftentimes over-wearied with work, they afford, by change of employment, mental relaxation, and, at the same time, a mental and religious stimulant. The meagre accounts which formal reports are able to give, afford but an inadequate idea of the freshness and zest of such interviews, when men, in the prime of life, engaged consciously, in one labor, embracing with their numbers a field as defined as their work, and both of noble dimensions, meet together, at once for enjoyment and improvement; to express thankfulness and to renew the life's consecration. The hearts of the laborers are knit more closely together from a comparison of their peculiar toils and difficulties; and the cause appears more clearly that of the Master, when it is seen that others are enduring self-denial in its behalf, or reaping heavenly success. A place in the country, like Petaluma, is appropriately chosen for the Spring meetings, when nature is wholly pleasant. This town is thriving and inviting, and the people most hospitable.

The religious exercises of each evening and a part of each afternoon, were largely attended by the citizens, and were to us more interesting than on any similar occasion. Many of the pastors had come from scenes of unusual interest and hopefulness in their congregations; and an earnest desire evidently pervaded all minds, that the seed so long sown might now spring up, over the State, and a harvest of grace be gathered. All sought a personal blessing and a new and deeper consecration; and all desired that the Spirit of God would do a gracious and a blessed work throughout our borders.

The reports from the churches showed, beyond question, results above any other half year. In some of the congregations converting influences had been present continually, and one and another had gained a new hope and new life. In the larger number of churches represented there were tokens of the presence of the Spirit of God. Pastors were anxious to return to their labors and to realize the blessing that seems to be near their people. We shall be greatly mistaken if many be not cheered and more than compensated for years of preparatory work and often almost hopeless, unrewarded endeavor. The one end of spiritual results rested distinctly before each mind and kindled the best ambition. The certainty that the State shall yet be pervaded by powerful, conquering religious influences was fully apprehended.—Such perception and apprehension among the leaders of the churches, are an earnest of all that the christian can desire.

Several subjects of importance excited earnest and animated discussion. We can here but allude to two or three of these, intending to return another week to topics which received some consideration. The propriety of joining in marriage persons divorced for other than the specific crime of adultery, was discussed. It was urged that that distinct crime was often the cause, when other reasons were publicly given; and that the Savior in laying down the rule, selected an instance to illustrate a principle; and by some it was urged that other causes as brutal intemperance, were as bad as adultery. The indiscriminate practice of solemnizing such marriages without reference to the letter or spirit of the New Testament rule, was held to be reprehensible. The subject was entrusted to a committee for thorough examination and future report.

The subject of the baptism of infants where neither parent is pious, was likewise considered, and, in the Presbytery, committed; the opinion being held, by some, that the faith of *the church* fulfils the human part of the covenant made on the behalf of baptized children: the more prevalent opinion being that the rite ought not to be administered except where a parent or guardian is able, both to consecrate and to train the child in Christian faith.

Universal testimony was borne to the desire prevalent throughout the State for a Sabbath law. Interesting facts were elicited in regard to the moral progress of the State, to which we will allude hereafter.

Immigration of a Church.

An interesting incident occurred in connection with the late meeting of the Presbytery at Petaluma. During the session, a company of immigrants from Missouri sent a delegation to Presbytery, and requested to be organized into a church. Thirty immigrants, all members of one New School Presbyterian Church, had taken letters at the same time, all signed at the same time, commending them to the fellowship of other churches. They had journeyed together to this State, and they had fixed their homes near each other in the Petaluma valley, and now, in accordance with a previous intention, they desired to connect themselves together as a church, with the name of the church which they left, the "Mount Zion Presbyterian Church," that they might retain the name and the polity to which they were attached, and that whether they remain where they are or remove, as somewhat contemplated, to a point farther up the valley, they may continue bound together as a church colony. Besides their children, many of their old neighbors, also, are included in their community.

The request of the delegation was complied with, and Rev. Messrs. Brier and Lacy, were appointed to visit the settlement on the following day and organize the church. Twenty-one members were received; the remainder of the thirty not being immediately accessible. A sermon was preached at the house selected, and a large company of men, women and children were in attendance; the company was literally a band of pilgrims, covenanting together, and offering their children in consecration. Some of them are aged and have large families around them. Although coming from a slave State they are all opposed to the system of slavery. Besides attending the church of Rev. Mr. Baker, at Petaluma, they have occasional preaching from him in their own neighborhood. The ministers who visited them, partook of their hospitality and returned pleased with the interview as a deeply impressive and interesting occasion.

SUNDAY LAW.—A law, the provisions of which we have not seen, but which we believe is wholly inadequate, has passed the Senate. It has yet to go to the Assembly.

Editorial Correspondence.

MARCH 19, 1857.

To the north of Placerville begins a range of fine mining towns and localities, the first of which upon the west, is Cold Springs. In '49 the place was occupied by the overland immigration, and during the succeeding winter a large amount of gold was taken out of the flat along the ravine. Since that time the locality has not been noted for large receipts, yet it has yielded good regular returns to a somewhat permanent population of from three to four hundred inhabitants. The town proper may not have over one half this number of residents. They have never been visited by a fire; hence too many of the old rough structures remain among the modern beautiful painted buildings, marring that aspect of the lovely which is so pleasing in the appearance of eastern country villages. Yet a few more years and this common defect of our California towns will no more exist, and the mountain regions will be interspersed everywhere with the most tasteful and romantic little settlements we doubt not, in the whole Union. Cold Springs is in the upper part of a peculiar valley, surrounded on all sides by mountainous ranges, with many little ravines leading down into it, and one rugged canon an outlet for its waters. It is two miles in length, and nearly a mile in width at the centre, the greater portion of which is susceptible of cultivation for gardens and farms, but at present only a small part is thus occupied. Mining is the chief business, generally placer, but one good quartz lead, with a crushing mill now yielding fair returns, has awakened attention to this more permanent kind of mining in the region, and may lead to other important discoveries of the same character. The town is said to have the oldest circulating library in the State; a public school, regular religious meetings, and fair general society.

COLOMA.—Four miles north of here, is the oldest mountain town of the State, situated on the South Fork of the American River, once known as Sutter's Mills, now called Coloma, and ever to be famous in history as the place of the first important discovery of gold upon the Pacific coast of the United States, the results of which, within eight years, have reached and modified the condition and destinies of every important people and nation upon the earth. As the oldest, so it is the neatest, most improved, most lovely of all the mountain towns of the same size we have visited. From the beginning it was built in better style than any others, and in the general advancement of the country, it has ever, though unvisited by fire, maintained its superiority. The splendid vineyards and gardens around it, gives it a most delightful aspect, as from the surrounding mountain heights of two thousand feet above, one looks down upon this cultivated vale, now beautiful with orchards and scattering trees of peach, pear and apples, covered with the greatest profusion of blossoms. These gardens yield the owners a fine return for the labor performed, and are situated in the best section of the State for a market. They sell the fruit at the highest price. One man informed us that from thirty peach trees he sold, besides useing all he chose for his own family, fruit to the amount of sixteen hundred dollars. Another from twenty trees sold the amount of eight hundred dollars. Grapes, figs, apricots almonds, pomegranates, &c., grow to the greatest perfection, even superior to those in the vallies below. Society is that of an intelligent, settled, enterprising population, gathered around what was supposed to be the permanent shiretown of one of the most influential counties of the State. But the late removal of the county seat to Placerville may have an unfavorable effect upon their prosperity though the people do not appear discouraged, expecting that, at the most, the effect will be only to retard partially for a time their advancement, but not at all to set them back. They have regular Divine worship upon the Sabbath by the Methodists, and have put up a fine building as an Episcopal Church. But being without a rector, we did not learn that they had Episcopal worship. The other usual organizations of the day are here found, but marked by no unusual activity. The population may be near eight hundred, with seventy or eighty families. Mining is yet carried on in and along the river, but no quartz or tunnel work is yet done in or about the place.

UNION TOWN.—A little less than two miles below Coloma, where the river makes a large bend, forming a fine valley enlarged by the junction of a ravine from the south, is another very pleasant, smaller town consisting largely of families, and called Union Town. It has both a Baptist and Methodist Church, one school and about thirty-five families. Its scenery partakes even more of the romantic than Coloma, and it has very good river and valley placer mines, sufficient to sustain a fair population for many years. Other interests will render the place permanent. S. V.

The Churches.

From the semi-anual reports presented at the joint meetings of Association and Presbytery, we are enabled to present the following notices of the churches represented in these bodies:

First Congregational Church, San Francisco. Rev. E. S. Lacy. This church has continued to enjoy a high degree of prosperity. During the past six months, twenty-seven have been united to the church; eight of whom were on profession. The weekly prayer meeting has an attendance of from sixty to one hundred; and besides this, an interesting prayer meeting is sustained by the young men of the church. The sabbath school numbers not far from three hundred scholars and teachers.

Howard Street Presbyterian Church—Rev. S. H. Willey. This church, though not large in numbers, occupies in location and in point of character and influence, an important position in this city. A sense of spiritual need has of late, been manifest on the part of the church. A prayer meeting has for some months been maintained for the members of the session alone, and has proved interesting and profitable.

Congregational Church, Mission Dolores—This church enterprise was begun four years since upon an outskirt of San Francisco, where the population is of a mixed character, but at a point which must become increasingly important. A neat, brick edifice has been erected, and considerable progress has been made towards freeing the property from debt. A neighborhood prayer meeting has been maintained with considerable interest.

Oakland Presbyterian Church—Rev. J. Pierpont is at present supplying this church. The congregation is an interesting one; being composed largely of young persons, many of whom are from the schools located in the town.

Alameda and Eden Presbyterian Churches—Rev. W. W. Brier. The pastor reports an encouraging attention to religious things in his congregations. The Sabbath Schools number about thirty each. These churches are situated in a rich agricultural district on the east side of the Bay of San Francisco. The Alameda church have a tasteful brick edifice.

San Jose Presbyterian Church—Rev. I. H. Brayton is at present supplying this church, in the absence of the pastor, Rev. Eli Corwin.

Martinez—Rev. David McClure, a few months since, removed to this place, which is on the south side of the Straits of Carquines, having been invited by the citizens of various denominations. He has organized no church, but preaches to good congregations both at Martinez and in adjoining places. Considerable excitement has prevailed in that region, upon the subject of Spiritism. The mediums and believers have been active in disseminating their views; and have obtained the use of school houses, and performed their wonders. But trying them by the certain test of *their fruits*, men have generally failed to place confidence in them, and their influence appears on the wane. The Spirit of God has manifested Himself in opposition to their impious "manifestations."

Petaluma Cong. Church.—Rev. A. A. Baker.—The new church edifice is nearly completed. This church must become an important and strong organization, as the place is certain to thrive. The congregations are good and attentive. The pastor preaches, on different Sabbaths, at two out-stations.

Sacramento.—Rev. J. A. Benton.—The congregation of Mr. Benton is large. Eight additions have been made to the church during the past six months, and none dismissed. Sacramento, during the winter, experiences a great influx of theatricals, minstrels, &c. The legislators are not always of the godly sort, although some good men are sent to the capitol, who attend church and add to its influence.

Marysville—Presbyterian.—Rev. E. B. Walsworth.—The congregation fills the present edifice, and a new one is about to be built. Fifteen have been added to the church during the past year; two upon profession. The communicants number forty-seven. Spiritism is prevalent in the community; and nearly all who believe in it, have come from the ranks of those who had been accustomed to set themselves against the gospel.

Nevada Cong. Church.—Rev. J. H. Warren.—This church still continues to progress. A new brick edifice is about to be erected in place of the building which was burned. At a meeting recently held, a vote of thanks was passed by the society to those churches which so generously assisted them in their calamity. Several persons expect to unite at the next communion. The Sabbath school is very prosperous. It has a board of visitors, composed of ladies, whose duty it is to hunt up those who can be brought into the school. The school has contributed $300 towards the Five Points Mission, in New York, and taken sixty or seventy shares in the missionary ship, "Morning Star."

Grass Valley—This church is unsupplied—the late pastor, Rev. J. G. Hale, being absent on a visit to the East. It is an intelligent and liberal church and congregation.

Placerville Presbyterian Church—Rev. Walter Frear. Mr. Frear went to this place in November last. The audience has increased greatly. Five persons have united with the church. A good edifice exists, with but a trifling debt. The people are building a study for the pastor.

Camptonville—Rev. W. S. Jones. The work of Mr. Jones is essentially that of a missionary. On the Sabbath, he preaches to three different congregations, in three different places, within a radius of two miles; and in this region the preacher knows of only five or six professors of religion.

Shasta—Rev. Martin Kellogg. Mr. Kellogg has, nearly from the first, been supported by the people to whom he ministers. A fine hall is used for services, and the congregation is composed of persons of all denominations.

Mokelumne Hill—Rev. J. S. Zelie. This church has recently completed, and now occupies, a new edifice which cost $3,000. The present debt upon it is about $1,000. The pastor has been obliged to bear almost the entire care of collecting funds for the church, and superintending its erection. He has labored with great energy in the accomplishment of his work in the midst of many obstacles.

Columbia—Rev. L. Hamilton. The Presbyterian church of Columbia, is located in one of the most important towns of the Southern mines. For several months, the house belonging to the Society has been too small to accommodate the congregation. The labors of the pastor have been greatly successful.

Sonora—Rev. S. S. Harmon. This church has evidently made much progress since the last meetings. Seven have united with the church, five of them on profession. The attendance upon worship has increased. Prayer meeting and Sabbath school are well maintained. Besides regular services at Sonora, the pastor also preaches at the neighboring village of Shaw's Flat.

Oroville—Rev. B. N. Seymour. This flourishing place, on Feather river, above Marysville, has risen into importance, within the past year; and has already a population of two thousand and five hundred. Mr. Seymour is laboring there with considerable encouragement, and is supported by the people to whom he ministers.

Downieville—Rev. William C. Pond. Mr. Pond was detained from attending the meetings. His church, which is situated in an important mountain town, has enjoyed, during the past few months, considerable prosperity.

Oakland College School.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—On the 3d inst. an examination came off at the College of California, in Oakland, which reflected great credit upon the young men, the students, and also upon the Rev. Mr. Durant, the Principal, and his Associate, Mr. Warner, teachers in the institution.

It was not known to many besides the parents and friends of the young men, that such an exhibition was to be made. Nor was any special preparation made for it on the part of teachers or students. It was all the better on that account.

It seemed to those who were favored with a presence, like the recitation of an ordinary session, and yet the fundamentals of each science came in review. The first principles had evidently been mastered, and the application of those principles was natural and easy. The young men had learned to think, and they were able to give a reason of their own for each position taken. The text-book had been a guide in study, but the mind of the student had been permitted and encouraged to trace its own pathway to conclusions. And this we deem the true theory of education. The mind is like a plant. It grows—it develops its own inherent powers. Text books are to the mind what atmosphere, sunshine, and shower are to the plant. Each are transformed and then appropriated.

That teacher alone performs his mission who awakens thought in the mind of his pupil; and we are educated when the powers with which God has endowed us, are most perfectly unfolded and disciplined.

Most happy have been the efforts of Messrs. Durant and Warner in this respect, and their pupils, on that day, evinced the wisdom of their teachers.

We were much pleased with the compositions. The subjects were such as were appropriate to the years and feelings of their authors. There was naturalness and simplicity of expression. The thoughts were the thoughts of young minds. We expect that the boy will, at most, but give promise of the man. The maturity of manhood in the youth can be no other than borrowed.

The declamations were good, very good. When we listen to these declamations in our schools—when we visit the room for debate—we are not surprised that our people become a nation of speakers.

"Just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined."

Such school examinations make us hopeful for our country.

Our teachers are equal to any at the East. The minds of our youth are active. Rightly directed, what may we not hope from the rising generation?

It is with pleasure that we learn from the Rev. Mr. Durant that he has now under his tuition from three to six young men, who may be, at the close of the next term, prepared to enter the first class in the College of California—the Presidency of which has been tendered to the Rev. Dr. Bushnell, of Hartford. Perhaps there are other young men in the State who, influenced by a laudable ambition, would glory in the honor of graduating in the first class of that institution.

For the information of such, and also of parents, we give notice that the next term commences its session on the 20th inst.

Yours, &c. P.

PACIFIC MUSEUM.—The Bears, Lions and Tigers, together with the Steam Wagon, continue to be attractive, as this popular place of resort is *filled* every evening. There is no more desirable place in the city for a place of amusement than the splendid room of this Museum. The enterprising proprietors are daily adding to their valuable collection, and intend to make it *the* Museum of *The Pacific.*

A FARCE ENDED.—The proceedings against Mr. King in Judge Freelon's Court, were yesterday dismissed for want of witnesses, and for want of power, not disposition, in the Judge to continue it longer, to the annoyance and expense of the defendent. The Judge's personal feelings were over-ruled by his associates.

SAILORS' HOME.—Rev. Geo. E. Davis has gone into the interior upon an agency to collect money for the Sailor's Home, recently established in this city. It is a worthy object, and we commend Mr. Davis to the confidence and assistance of the churches.

The Roman Catholic priesthood, in Mexico are in deadly hostility to the government of Comonfort.

Atlantic Correspondence.

NEWARK, (N. J.) March 18th, 1857.

EDITORS PACIFIC: My last to you was from the steamer *Golden Gate*, near Panama. The voyage ended, as was expected, on the following morning. It was resumed, however, on the Atlantic on the afternoon of the same day, so complete and reliable are the arrangements now made between the steamship and railroad companies for the immediate conveyance of passengers and treasure across and beyond the Isthmus. Passengers are not landed until the train is ready to receive them. They are then landed at the Depot outside the walls of Panama, whence they are whirled away too soon to allow any communication with the city. This is to avoid all liability to a repetition of of the massacre of 1856, the terrors of which crowded upon our memory as we stood in and about the depot, and from various stand-points looked upon the spot where that tragedy was enacted.

In passing. we could not but be impressed with the *decline of Panama.* It might be temporary, but it was none the less real. The railroad might eventually make the Isthmus so great a thoroughfare as to build up at each end an important city. So many of the world's travellers, and so large a share of the world's treasure and merchandise might pass each way to the ends and centre of the world's commerce as to leave wealth enough at each terminus to establish and enrich a large and prosperous community. All analogy might lead to that conclusion. But thus far Panama has disappointed this expectation. The steamship company now land passengers at the wharf, who were formerly conveyed on shore in the boats of natives at exorbitant prices. The railroad company transfers those same passengers across the Isthmus, who were formerly conveyed on mules at a cost equal to the worth of the animals themselves. Passengers who thus left their money freely behind them, for boats, mules, meals and lodgings, now spend only a few dimes received for refreshments in the few hours transit from boat to boat. Thus the former resources of Panama have been cut off, and the profits of travel diverted from native to foreign hands. Consequently Panama has steadily retrograded towards the position it held before the opening of California so suddenly increased its population and its wealth. And that decline must continue until a new and foreign people shall come in to rebuild its waste places, or some new and unwonted spirit of enterprise shall awaken the energies of the effete race now in possession, and stimulate them to improve the increased facilities offered by the very railroad itself, for the development of their beautiful land.

Of the latter we have no hope whatever. Of the former we have a certain expectation. And we could not resist our convictions, growing with every mile of railroad over which we passed, that the worthless people now living on the fruits and roots that surround their miserable dwellings, *must yield* before a sturdier and a more industrious race. *Those iron tracks are the highway of "manifest destiny,"* on either side of which will rise up in course of time, the homes and institutions of a better land, the sure signs of our advancing civilization and a happier and more intelligent freedom. We do not and cannot believe that the beautiful regions of Central America are to remain forever in possession of a race that can neither appreciate nor cultivate, nor enjoy them, nor turn them to the world's advantage. Nor yet, to bring about a change of possession and of destiny, do we believe in or advocate private or national plunder. But we believe in a national providence as well as individual, and we advocate the following up of providential directions by a nation as well as by an individual, as clearly and as far and as fast as those directions are indicated. God thus clearly gave to us Texas and California, and He will, by and by, unmistakably give over to our care and improvement and blessing much, if not the whole of the beautiful country to the south of us, that is now cursed alike by its people, its government and its religion. And to secure this we have not to *plot* for it, nor to play the *pirate* for it, but to *wait* for it. Soon enough, and without dishonorable means, we will only have to take it as it is *offered to us*, by way of gift or purchase, or lawful conquest, to satisfy either the ambition of the country for territory, or the civilization and philanthropy of the country for the spread of our institutions. As far as England has thus encroached on the territory of superstition and degradation, every lover of the human race, and every believer in the world's elevation and redemption, must rejoice. Roman conquests were different. Like too many of the English, they were mostly aggressive and piratical. They were made for self-aggrandizement, and not in the least for the good that accrues to the conquered. Yet God overruled even such changes for good Roman laws and customs; arts and letters, everywhere followed Roman arms, and all Europe and Asia was perceptibly and permanently elevated. It was, however, no credit to Rome that God turned her selfish ambition to good account. On the contrary, He most instructively punished her, as He has done to every other city or nation that has grown great on the spoils of conquest. England will not prove an exception wherein she may have captured and plundered the weak and the helpless. Nor will our own country escape, if the cry of vengeance reach the ear of God, either from the oppressed within us, or the captured without us. Whether by connivance with private adventurers, we countenance secretly a robbery of our weaker neighbors, or whether as a nation we defiantly seize upon all within our reach, His curse will sooner or later follow the conquest. An aggressive or an oppressive spirit must ever incur the displeasure, and meet the rebuke of God. Under this rule all fillibustering is justly and severely condemned.

But this rule does not apply where the providences of God clearly open the way either for the paternal acceptance of a neighboring domain, as in the case of Texas, or for lawful conquest and rightful purchase, as in the case of California. And it is in this way that "manifest destiny" is to work out its problem on the North American Continent. Without doubt it is in this way only, that this part of our national mission can be accomplished, either with safety to ourselves, or good to our neighbors.

But I have digressed. I was on the Panama Railroad, and will be pardoned if, as an American, I improved a half hour's stop at the summit to look and speculate upon my neighbor's land. I was very favorably disappointed in the road, it being much better built, and in far better condition, than I had anticipated. The trip across was delightful, the more so, because of my recollection of several days and nights spent on previous trips, in crazy boats up a rapid stream, and on stubborn mules over miry roads. Travellers may have one comfort over that road, namely: its *safety*; the trains move too *slowly* for ordinary accidents. Its many and sharp crooks are thus made straight, it being only "a question of time." But they will prefer *time* to *eternity*, and in that case, and be glad, even at ten miles an hour, to reach Aspinwall, to embark northward on the rough Carribbean before sunset.

At Aspinwall we were warmly greeted by the Rev. Mr. Rowell, seaman's chaplain, formerly of Panama; especially were we made happy by letters from his hand from loved ones beyond welcoming us home. The removal of this chaplain from Panama to Aspinwall, is indicative of the change which has for several years been coming over the two places relatively. The latter has been gradually drawing from the former, till it now outnumbers it in American population and enterprise. We were agreeably disappointed, both in its appearance and size. At the season we passed through it a residence there can be made both tolerable and agreeable, but we pity those whose duties require them to remain through its long rains, and to shake and burn through its chills and fevers. More anon, if we keep our resolution. T. D. H.

Wagon Road—Grand Jury—Buffum's Lecture—Railroad—New Council.

MARYSVILLE, April 11, 1857.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Since the news came to us from Washington that Congress, after so long disregarding our urgent calls, have at last been considering the interests of this isolated portion of the Union, and have passed a bill which appropriates a *few* thousand dollars out of the millions of dollars, surplus collecting in our National Treasury, for a wagon road from the valley of the Mississippi to the eastern boundary of California. Journals representing different parts of the State have been endeavoring to draw the attention of the people to the urgent necessity of constructing a wagon road to meet the one provided for by the U. S. Government. On the evening of the 8th inst. a meeting was held in this city for the purpose of adopting measures for constructing a wagon road to Honey Lake Valley, to meet the Atlantic road. A resolution was passed: "That our Senators and Representatives be requested and urged to pass a law authorizing the Supervisors of Yuba county to subscribe the sum of fifteen thousand dollars toward the construction of said road." A committee was appointed to call a meeting to elect delegates to meet in a joint convention of the northern counties interested in this project.

Wednesday evening of this week, E. Gould Buffum, of the *Alta*, of your city, delivered a lecture before the "Library Association"; subject: "Types, Ink and Paper." It was indeed a literary repast, such as we have seldom enjoyed, and must be ranked as *the* lecture of the season.

The Grand Jury of this county has been holding its session this week. Its report speaks favorably of the improved state of affairs of this county. It says: "We have to congratulate the country upon the limited number of criminal cases we have been called upon to investigate, and believe that it indicates either a healthier state of morals in our midst or that the sure and speedy administration of justice in the county, has driven many desperate characters from her borders." Let the Atlantic journals copy and spread such evidences of the ameliorated state of California society as this, instead of delighting to hold up to the gaze of the world every account of crime committed they hear of, and an impression will be made nearer the truth than what now generally prevails.

Last Monday evening the new Council took the seats made vacant by their predecessors. The Aldermen are equally divided—six democrats, and six elected by the people; yet the democrats have the advantage, as they have the Mayor, and the indications are, that they intend to use it, too. In the attempt to organize, a number of times, the vote came out "a tie," and each time the Mayor gave his "casting" vote with his *brethren*—the *immortal* six; thus showing his *party* policy, and lessening him in the estimation of those who otherwise might highly applaud him. Those Aldermen that were elected by the people, forgot the interests of those they represented, and seemed, as did the democrats, to contend for victory only, but being unable to succeed, *vamosed*—every soul of them. The Marshal was dispatched to bring them back, but not finding them, the Council were obliged to adjourn without having organized. Thus ended their first meeting, where we dismiss them for the present, but shall watch their proceedings in the future.

It appears now that the Marysville and Benicia Railroad, so long desired and talked about, will yet, for some time to come, be no nearer its commencement than it is at present, as Col. Wilson proposes building a railroad from this city to Folsom, and ultimately to be extended to San Francisco. This, however, is not intended as an opposition to the Marysville and Benicia road, but rather to benefit this city. There has been talk of building a railroad from Sacramento to some point "up country," passing through Ousley's Bar; thus leaving Marysville twelve miles to the west, and consequently be to her injury. Col. Wilson visited this city a short time ago, and laid open his plan to some of our influential citizens, who received it with favor, and have extended to him the desired aid and encouragement. He intends starting the first of next month, for the Atlantic States, to procure the necessary material for carrying out his plan. If he succeeds, as he confidently hopes to, the Sacramentans may run their road through Ousley's Bar, or as much farther to the east as they wish, still this city will be secure. This route is preferable to the Marysville and Benicia, as it passes through a region that will secure to it the patronage of the mountain districts, and for the present *pay* bettter than the other.

In the future when the road to Benicia is needed, and a greater amount of capital has accumulated in this State, which can be spared for such public investments, it can also be constructed. But I must not occupy any more of the space of your paper this time—so until another occasion. Farewell. YUBA.

Reply to J. D.

The instances mentioned by our correspondent, J. D., in last week's *Pacific*, are not sufficient evidently to indicate any actual mental malady, but undoubtedly they are of that nature, and if the mind were to dwell upon the impressions, and to harbor them, confirmed disease would undoubtedly result. The strong impulse to do things without reason and contrary to reason, is certainly of the nature of insanity. Many men are at times moved by some unaccountable impulse to commit rash acts, such as throwing themselves into water or from great heights. Should the impulse become uncontrollable, and be without any such cause as remorse the fatal result of their conduct, would justly be ascribed to insanity. The recent lamented death of the eminent geologist, Hugh Miller, came from such a cause. The mind forms excited conceptions which prey upon it until reason no longer exercises control. There is another cause to which instances like these mentioned by our correspondent are often to be ascribed, and that is the direct temptation of the devil, who has access to the minds of men, and who uses that liberty for purposes worthy of himself.

The idea that the sin against the Holy Ghost, the unpardonable sin, consists in any such thing, is entirely fallacious. We will at another time speak of that subject. We would advise the writer of the communication to avoid dwelling upon any such instances of mental impulses to evil, to regard them as momentary irregular workings of the mind, or a temptation of Satan, and to cherish other thoughts; above all engaging actively in the service of God, which service is the best possible regulator of the mind in all circumstances.

Meetings of Association and Presbytery.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, April 8, 1857.

The Congregational Association of California met, pursuant to adjournment, at Petaluma, at the house of Rev. Mr. Baker.

The members present during the sessions were, Rev. Messrs. J. A. Benton, J. E. Benton, Baker, Warren, Jones, Zelie, Kellogg and Seymour, and Mr. C. J. Snow, delegate from the First Congregational Church of San Francisco.

Rev. J. E. Benton was chosen Moderator, and Rev. Martin Kellogg, Scribe.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Rev. J. H. Warren was chosen Register for the year ensuing.

Rev. W. L. Jones was appointed Preacher for the next meeting, and Rev. Martin Kellogg alternate.

The delegate of the Association to the Synod of the Pacific, reported that he had visited that body, and that he was cordially welcomed.

At 7½ P. M., Rev. J. S. Zelie, of Mokelumne Hill, preached before the Association, at the M. E. Church, from Cant. 2.15: "Take us the foxes, the little foxes, that spoil the vines."

THURSDAY, April 9, 1857.

Association met at 3½ P. M. Rev. J. A. Benton, Rev. E. S. Lacy, Rev. H. Durant, Deacon S. A. Chapin, and Deacon L. B. Benchley, were appointed a Church Building Fund Committee.

The Committee on Public Morals presented the following

REPORT.

The Committee regard the growing interest in religious worship and appreciation of the value of the means of grace, as shown by the reports of the different churches, an indication of a decided advance in the moral tone of our State; for which we have special reason to thank God and take courage.

An increasing sentiment of regard for our public schools, and the efforts on every hand to increase their number and efficiency, are regarded as having a decided influence to advance the progress of sound morality, by affording a strong barrier against those dangerous errors which can gain a foothold only in those communities over which hangs the shadow of popular ignorance; and also by doing away with those sectional prejudices which often prevent unity of action in any desirable undertaking. Your Committee have also been pleased to notice the readiness with which so large a number from almost every position and occupation thoughout the State, have united in a request for legislative action to promote the better observance of the Sabbath. And whatever the immediate result may be, the amount of thought and discussion which this movement has called forth, and the ascertained fact of so strong and general a desire for improvement in this matter, are decided indications of progress in the right direction.

On the other hand, we greatly regret the failure of the people to obtain the needed enactment, and regard it as a most disastrous hindrance to all moral progress. The continued and alarming prevalence of intemperance throughout the State, notwithstanding the temporary check, which it seemed to receive, while it does not require us to abandon these efforts and organizations which have failed to accomplish all that was hoped from them, yet stimulates us to renewed exertions in diffusing those broad and pure principles on which alone any moral reformation can find a permanent basis. And since there is too often reason to regret the want of the co-operation of professing christians in promoting this work, the Committee would offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That we cannot too fully condemn, not only the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, but all traffic in the same by any who profess the religion of Christ, and earnestly recommend to the various churches represented in this body, to give their unequivocal condemnation of every departure from christian duty in this matter.

Your Committee have also noticed with regret a great lack of consistency among professing christians respecting many things difficult and delicate to adjust when christian zeal is cold, though easy to regulate when the glory of God is the great end of existence. To cover this point, the following resolution is presented:

Resolved, That the members of Christ's Church should avoid all those habits, practices and associations, which tend to lessen their influence as those who ought ever to manifest the savor of godliness. Among these, we would particularly call attention to the passion for theatres, dancing, card-playing, and travelling and visiting on the Sabbath.

On the whole, the Committee find enough to encourage to continued effort, while they see work before us whose magnitude and importance should stimulate us to renewed exertions.

W. L. JONES, } Committee.
C. J. SNOW,

The above report was adopted.

A Committee appointed to prepare a Constitution and By-Laws for a General Association, presented their report. It was adopted, and a vote was passed terminating the present organization.

On motion, after prayer and singing, the meeting adjourned, to convene at Sacramento, October 7th, 1857.

M. KELLOGG, Scribe.

Abstract of the Minutes of the Meeting of the Presbytery, at Petaluma.

The Presbytery of San Francisco met according to adjournment, on the 7th of April, at 7½ o'clock, in the M. E. Church, the use of which was kindly tendered.

The opening sermon was preached by Rev. I. H. Brayton, from John 17:25, "O, Righteous Father, the world hath not known thee."

Present: Rev. Messrs. S. H. Willey, I. H. Brayton, W. W. Brier, E. B. Walsworth, S. S. Harmon, J. Pierpont, E. S. Lacy, David McClure, L. Hamilton, and Elder J. P. Ludlow.

The credentials of the Rev. W. Frear, of the Presbytery of Ithaca, New York, were presented, and he was received as a member of the Presbytry.

The Rev. L. Hamilton was elected Moderator for the coming six months, and Rev. W. Frear, Clerk for the Session.

A highly interesting letter addressed to Presbytery, from Rev. Eli Corwin, now in the East, was read, and a committee appointed to respond.

The Rev. Eli Corwin was elected Commissioner to the next General Assembly, and Dr. A. P. Wilder, lay delegate to the same.

The Rev. Mr. Hunter, of the M. E. Church, of Petaluma, was invited to sit as a corresponding member.

The Committee to draw up standing rules for this Presbytery, were allowed time to perfect said rules, and report at the next meeting.

The Committee, to whom was referred the subject of erecting two new Presbyteries and a Synod on the Pacific coast, made report with the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee of three, consisting of Rev. E. B. Walsworth, S. H. Willey and S. S. Harmon, be appointed to prepare a petition to be sent to the next General Assembly, requesting the erection of two new Presbyteries in the State, to be called the Presbytery of Sierra Nevada and the Presbytery of Contra Costa, and to be included within the bounds respectively described and assigned to them.

The Rev. Mr. Fairburn, of the Presbytery of Brazos, Texas, was invited to sit as a corresponding member.

Rev. Messrs. W. W. Brier, E. S. Lacy, and S. S. Harmon, were appointed a committee to attend to the interests of Church Erection and Church Extension, within our borders, during the next six months.

The report of the Committee on the narrative of the state of religion, is to be published hereafter.

Upon application being made by delegates from San Antonio settlement, Rev. Messrs. W. W. Brier and E. S. Lacy, were appointed a committee to organize a Presbyterian Church in that place, if in their judgment it be deemed best.

The following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That each member of this Presbytery will spend at least one week during the coming six months, in missionary work, with a view of awakening the desire for church privileges in destitute places within our bounds.

A committee of three was appointed to report at our next meeting on the subject of the re-baptism of those who are not satisfied with baptism by sprinkling.

The committee of church extension, church erection and publishing, made report with the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the pastors of churches be requested to furnish for publication, a history of their churches from their formation to the present time.

Votes of thanks to the citizens of Petaluma for their hospitality, and to the Trustees of the M. E. Church, for granting the use of the Church, and to the steamboat companies, for their courtesy and generosity, were passed.

Presbytery adjourned to meet in Sacramento on the 1st Tuesday of October, at 7½ P. M., A. D., 1857.

WALTER FREAR, Clerk.

JOINT MEETINGS.

The Presbytery and Association united, and at 2 P. M., both Wednesday and Thursday, for devotional exercises. These were well attended by the citizens of the place, and were very interesting.

Wednesday, P. M., in Joint Meeting, reports were presented from the various churches and fields of labor.

Thursday morning the two bodies met again in joint session.

A resolution was passed, defining the rule of ministerial action in respect to the baptism of children, and calling the attention of christian parents to this duty.

Thanks were unanimously voted, to the citizens of Petaluma, for their kind hospitality; and to the steamboat companies, for the substantial courtesies extended to the ministers here convened.

WORTH AND WEALTH—*or Morals and Maxims for Merchants and Men of Business*: by Freeman R. Hunt. For sale by Charles Calacar, 65 Commercial street. Among the many books with which the press teems, in this day of books and printing presses, it is seldom we find one like this, in which the incidents and anecdotes, so plentifully introduced in its pages, are not only founded on fact, but facts themselves—conveying, at the same time, instruction of the purest kind to the man of business—interesting and amusing to those who seek no higher object. We commend it to our readers as worthy of a place on their shelves—a book that will serve pleasantly to while away an idle hour, and afford profitable matter for the more serious hours of reflection.

SHERIF HOLT.—It was understood that Sheriff Holt, of Klamath county, ordered home in custody of an officer, to answer the charge of aiding a prisoner to escape, would take passage on Saturday last, in the steamer *Commodore* for Crescent City. There being reason to fear there would be an attempt to rescue him from the officer on board the steamer—the officer attached to the office of chief of police took the matter in hand, and while a delegation of the prisoner's friends were waiting outside the prison to escort him to the steamer, he was taken through the *under-ground* passage, placed on board the schooner J. M. Ryerson and safely stowed away before his friends discovered that they had been duped.

SHIP BUILDING IN SAN FRANCISCO.—There are at present three steamers and one sailing vessel on the stocks at Mission Point, in this city. The steamers are all built to draw a light draught of water suited to run above the ordinary river navigation. One of them is intended for the Petaluma route, one for a ferry boat to Oakland, and the other for the Feather River trade. They are built of California timber, and the work all done here. The engines, boilers, &c., which are of the best quality and finish, are made in this city. The sailing vessel which is intended for the coast trade, is nearly ready for launching.

A SINGULAR PRESENT.—Among the passengers by the steamship Goliah, which arrived the 11th inst., from Crescent City, is Mr. Seth Kinman, of Humboldt county, who is on his way to Washington with a present to President Buchanan. It consists of a chair of his own construction, made from four elk horns. The seat is made of a beautiful piece of buckskin manufactured by himself. It is original in its design, and taken altogether presents a beautiful and unique appearance.

HO! FOR SALT LAKE.—The *Western Standard* of last week, heads an article of advice to those who intend removing to Salt Lake this year with the above caption. We have heard it rumored that orders have been privately sent to the members of this singular sect directing them all to concentrate in Utah as soon possible. It is supposed that expecting trouble with the U. S. Government, they are taking means to increase their effective force in this way, to enable them to resist the forces that may be sent by Uncle Sam to secure the due execution of the laws of the United States in that territory.

NO EMANCIAATION YET.—We had hoped that it should have been the move that should redeem one State from a great evil and wrong. But the time is not yet. The Senate of Missouri, on Tuesday, Feb. 10, passed, by 25 to 4, a resolution declaring the emancipation of slaves in that state not only impracticable, but that any movement towards it is impolitic, unwise, and unjust, and that it should be discountenanced by the people. The next day the House passed the Senate's Resolution by a vote of 107 to 9.

We are indebted to Mr. Charles Calacar, late of the Noisy Carrier's Publishing Co., for files of Harper's Weekly, London Weekly Dispatch, New Orleans True Delta, and other papers from the Atlantic States, received by the *Golden Age*, on Sunday last. His establishment is at No. 65 Commercial street, opposite the old Stand of the Noisy Carrier's Co.

The Noisy Carrier's Company have removed their large stock of books, periodicals, papers and stationery, to Gibb's fire-proof store, No. 122 Commercial street, near Leidesdorff, a few doors east of Montgomery street. To their courtesy we are indebted for a liberal supply of eastern exchanges received by the steamer on Sunday.

Hon. Edward Everett still continues his noble exertions for the purchase of Mount Vernon. It is stated in the Richmond *Enquirer* that he has already placed in the hands of trustees $12,000 at 7 per cent. interest, and $500 at 6 per cent. interest—the proceeds of his oration—for the benefit of the Mount Vernon fund.

SOCIALISM.—A company of Socialists at Nauvoo, have, quarreled and applied for a repeal of their charter that individuals may recover their property in the common fund.

LECTURE ON MORMONISM.—Mr. John Hyde, jr., recently an elder in the Mormon church, delivered two lectures, on Monday and Tuesday evenings, in the First Congregational church. The house was crowded both evenings by audiences that listened throughout, evidently, with the deepest satisfaction. Collections were taken up for the purposes which Mr. Hyde has immediately in view, viz: to reach the Atlantic States and Europe, for the purpose of lecturing and of publishing a work which he has prepared on Mormonism. The collection the last evening amounted to the handsome sum of ninety-two dollars. As Mr. Hyde is to leave upon the steamer of the 20th, we commend him to such communities as he may visit in the Eastern States, as an interesting and able lecturer and a worthy man. We trust that he may accomplish great usefulness in deterring many from a miserable delusion. We are promised regular correspondence from him, which our readers in the Interior who have heard him will be interested in learning.

MINISTERIAL.—Mr. F. C. Ewer, who has been recently admitted to orders in the Episcopal church, was a few evenings since, chosen assistant Rector in Grace Church, and is, we understand, to officiate in the place of Bishop Kip during the absence of the latter, upon a visit of six months to the Atlantic States. We welcome Mr. Ewer to the ranks of the ministry, and wish that there were many other educated young men in the State who would pursue the same course.

REV. DR. BUSHNELL.—We have received a copy of the sermon preached by Dr. Bushnell upon the occasion of his reunion with his people. It is of course interesting, and we will give our readers some extracts from it next week.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—The Sacramento *Union* quietly remarks: "We cannot understand what connection there is between Gen. Estill and the secreted interest money of the State." Somebody has stated, somewhere, says the *Union*, that Estill would relinquish his claims against the State for the money in Rowe's hands. This would go to show that he knows where this money is, and he could lay his hands upon it. Perhaps Estill would be an important witness in the Bates case. It would be well to put him on the stand. Or perhaps, he would condescend to furnish the $124,000 Hunting Committee with an item that would place them on the right track.

CROWELL & CO.'S AFFAIRS.—The Police Judge has decided to send the case of John Crowell to the Grand Jury, on the charge of obtaining goods under false pretenses from Hirschfeldt & Co. Judge Coon said that he had taken time to review all the testimony and the legal authorities cited as bearing upon the various points of the case, and had come to the conclusion that he was bound to commit the accused for trial. The evidence was clear that Crowell gave the check in question with the view of deceiving the party from whom he purchased the flour. He understood that it was a cash transaction, and was well aware that he had overdrawn his account at the bank an hour previous to giving the check.

STEINBERGER.—The *Puritan Recorder* says: The once notorious Steinberger, the greatest cattle speculator ever engaged in the business in America, lately arrived from California, made a visit to the yards at New York, for old acquaintance sake. This man at one time controlled the price of cattle in the markets of all the Atlantic cities. That was before the time when cattle could be brought from Ohio in four days.

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HAVE NOW LANDING AND IN STORE,
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Also, a large assortment of—
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And a large assortment of other Dress and Fancy Goods, to numerous to mention.
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TWO WEEKS
Later from the Atlantic States.

ARRIVAL OF THE GOLDEN AGE.

The New Cabinet—Defeat of the Dallas Treaty—Funeral of Dr. Kane—Resignation of Gov. Geary—Dred Scott's Case, &c.

The P. M. S. S. Co's steamer *Golden Age*, arrived from Panama Sunday afternoon at three o'clock, bringing dates from New York to the 20th of March, and from Europe to the 2d of March.

MEMORANDA.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamship *Golden Age*, Commodore James T. Watkins, Commander, sailed from Panama March 30th, at 8 P. M. with the U. S. Mails and passengers per steamship *George Law* from N. York, March 20th, and steamship *Granada*, from New Orleans same date, and arrived off the Heads at 3 P. M. April 12th.

The passengers crossed the Isthmus in three hours, and were immediatety placed on board the steamer by the Co.'s steamtug *Taboga*.

Atlantic News.

We learn from Washington that the new Cabinet was made up on Friday, March 13th, and sent to the Senate, where it was immediately confirmed. It is composed as follows:

Secretary of State—Lewis Cass, of Michigan.
Secretary of the Treasury—Howell Cobb, of Ga.
Secretary of the Interior—Jacob Thompson, Miss.
Secretary of the Navy—Isaac Toucy Con.
Secretary of War—John B. Floyd, Virginia.
Postmaster General—Aaron V. Brown, Tenn.
Attorney General—Judge Black, Penn.

The Senate on Thursday, at an early hour went into executive session, and after an exciting debate apopted resolutions by a vote of 33 to 13, having the effect of rejeting the treaty negotiated between Mr. Dallas and Lord Clarenden, for the settlement of the question relative to Central American affairs. The resolutions referred to, however, comprehend the basis of a new treaty. The Mexican treaties have been rejected by the Secretary of State, and it is understood that our Minister to Mexico has been advised to await instructions before entering into further negociations. The Senate confirmed a number of appointments.

Gen. Cass sends back the Mexican treaties, with a long letter, explaining the cause of their rejection.

It is generally believed that the basis of a new treaty with England, contained in the resolutions of the Senate, will lead to a satisfactory settlement of the whole Central American question.

The remains of Dr. Kane were interred with great ceremony at Philadelphia on the 12th ult.

The California appointments were not made when the mail left. It is generally believed that Gov. Bigler will receive the appointment of Collector of the port of San Francisco.

Lord Napier has been introduced to President Buchanan by General Cass, and presented his credentials as Minister from England.

Lord Napier had an interview with the President on Monday. He made a short address in presenting his credentials, couched in more amicable terms than were ever used before by any British Minister to this country.

Gov. Geary of Kansas, who has resigned his office, and is now on his way to Washington to lay his grieviences before the President, has published a statement in the St. Louis papers, giving the reasons that has impelled him to the course he has taken. The Governor states that fifty men were under oath, from the day he entered the county until he left, to assassinate him if his official conduct did not meet their approbation. He also says that half the story has not been told with regard to the many atrocities which are committed.

THE DRED SCOTT CASE.—The notorious Dred Scott case has been decided by the United States Supreme Court, at Washington, Chief-Justice Taney delivering the opinion of the majority of the Court. The main points decided are—that negroes, whether slaves or freemen, are not, under the Constitution, citizens of the United States—and that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional. Judges McLean and Curtis dissented. This decision has created intense excitement throughout the Free States.

Mr. Buchanan has improved in the condition of his health, and appears brighter, but is not yet free from danger. The story of the poison at the hotel where he stayed at his previous visit in Washington, is not credited—the sickness, so general among the inmates, being ascribed to malaria, arising from the defective sewerage connected with that establishment.

The last act of Secretary Dobbin, before retiring from office, was, to transmit orders to the Navy Yard, at Brooklyn, to fit out, at once, the United States steamers *Nicaragua* and *Mississippi* to proceed to England to assist in laying down the Submarine Telegraph cable between Newfoundland and Ireland.

Senator Hale, of New Hampshire, and daughter are quite sick, at their home in Dover. They boarded at the National, Washington.

Senator Sumner has started for Europe.

In the matter of Joseph W. Fabens and Henry Ballou, charged with a violation of the neutrality laws, the Commissioner rendered his decision, March 18, concluding to send the case of the defendants immediately before the Grand Jury of New-York.

The papers contain accounts of murders and other crimes, in the Atlantic States, that show a fearful increase of these deplorable occurrences.

A railroad accident, of the most appalling character, occurred in Hamilton, Canada, last month.

It is supposed between seventy-five and one hundred passengers were in the cars, but fifteen of whom were taken out alive; and of these, five died of their injuries soon after being rescued. The conductor of the train, a German boy and three others, were the only persons who escaped the massacre. This is the most disastrous casualty that has happened since the Norwalk tragedy. The accident was caused by the misplacement of a switch on the train.

Among those on board was Samuel Zimmerman, the great railway king of Canada, and he perished. His death will be a disastrous blow to the business interests of the province.

Another dreadful railroad accident occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Altoona station. An emigrant train, standing on the track, was run into by a heavy freight train, crowding the rear car into the one before it, and causing the instant death of six of the passengers, and mutilating ten or twelve others.

It is reported in New-York that the Commissioners, on the part of the States of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, have made arrangements to give Simeon Draper, of New-York, a charter for a new transit route across the Isthmus, which abandons the present road from Virgin Bay to San Juan del Sur, and adopts a new route from the mouth of the Sapon river to Salmas Bay on the Pacific. The reason is, because this route gives much the best harbor on the Pacific, and should have been adopted from the first moment. The province of Guancaste, in which the new route and harbor lie, belongs of right to Nicaragua, but has been forcibly withheld from her by Costa Rica. If Walker defeats the Costa Ricans in the present struggle it is not at all unlikely that he will retain the proposed new route, and found a new city at Salmas Bay. The fight now is between Walker and Sim Draper.

The Republican ticket in New Hampshire was successful by over 3,000 majority, at the election which was held last month.

Europan News.

By the recent arrival of the *Alps* at Boston we get the following.

In the British House of Commons, on Tuesday, March 3d, the Government was defeated on Mr. Cobden's motion regarding the operations at Canton. The vote stood 363 for the motion and 248 against it. It was not thought however, that Lord Palmerston would resign, or dissolve Parliament at present.

Sir S. F. Crampton, late British Minister to the United States, has been appointed British Minister to the King of Hanover.

The Paris *Journal* says:—We learn by the latest news from China, under date of Dec. 15, that the Court of Pekin has published a decree prohibiting all subjects of the Celestial Empire from trading with the English. Disobedience is to be punished with death.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post*, writes on Monday evening:—The basis of a treaty between Persia and England is not yet signed. Hostilities are suspended, but there is no regular armistice. No representations have or will be made at Teheran by the friendly powers until the basis of the Treaty shall be signed.

PARIS, Tuesday, March 3d.—The treaty with Persia was signed here to-day.

The Spanish Ministry has addressed a note to the representatives of Spain at the European Courts, explaining the quarrel with Mexico.

The expedition to concentrate at Havanna will altogether consist of thirty vessels of war, and will have a numerous army on board. The Spanish Government deplores the necessity of resorting to such measures towards a nation united to Spain in blood, language and religion, but it hopes every body will understand the obligation it is under to defend the national dignity.

Latest from Nicaragua.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, March 19.

Nothing of importance has occurred on the river since the retreat of Col Titus and his men from Castillo. The Walker force is stationed at Serapiqui and on the island at the mouth of the river San Carlos. The Costa Ricans are at Castillo, their pickets extending down near Machuca rapids. Col. Lockridge has been here several days with the river steamer *Rescue*, awaiting the arrival of the *Texas* from New Orleans, by which he expected to receive large reinforcements. The *Texas* arrived last night bringing one hundred and forty men and also provisions. They went up the river this morning.

It appears that the Costa Rican force that drove Col. Titus from Castillo consisted of only fifty men, while the force under Titus numbered about two hundred; the Costa Ricans boast greatly about the affair. There is no reliable news from Walker. The U. S. ship *Saratoga* left this morning for Havanna.

The river steamer *Scott*—taken at Castillo—is nearly repaired, and will be in running order in a few days. The river is low.

The only item of importance known at San Juan, from the intetior was—the death of ex-President Rivas by assassination at Leon. The news was received by the wife of Ramon Rivas, the son of the deceased.

Latest.

ANOTHER BATTLE AT RIVAS.—The *Orizaba* arrived at Panama from San Juan del Sur on the evening of the twenty-second of March, bringing the following intelligence:

On the 16th Walker attacked San Jorge with 400 men, leaving a force under General Henningson to defend Rivas, while he was marching to San Jorge.—When Walker found that the allies had attacked Rivas, he immediately returned and had a severe battle, in which the allies sustained a loss of 350 men, Walker losing only two. Casey had succeeded in cutting his way through from San Juan del Sur to Rivas, losing 40 men. The U. S. ship *St. Mary* still lies in the harbor of San Juan del Sur.

Mexico.

The *Extraordinary*, published at the city of Mexico, learns that the Government has concluded a contract with J. B. H. Isham, an intelligent and practical American gentleman, for the navigation of the Pacific coast by a line of first class steamers. By the terms of the contract, the company, of which Captain Isham is the head, has the exclusive privilege of navigating, by steamers, the Mexican coast from Tehuantepec to the western and northern line of its territory, including the Gulf of California. The first steamer is to be placed on the route within six months after the signing of the contract.

M. Samuel, a French engineer, has conceived a plan of crossing the greater portion of the interior of Mexico, from one ocean to the other, by means of water. He proposes to ascend the Rio Grande and make his way to the Laguna de Chapala, and from thence pass to the Pacific. With the exception of a few miles, the whole transit is to be made by water.

The *Heraldo* publishes a correspondence from Vera Cruz, which states that serious disorders have taken place in Tehuantepec, in which many have been killed. This has somewhat affected the operations on the Isthmus, and one hundred persons gave hone to the U. States, and eighty were on their way to Vera Cruz. The origin of the troubles, it seems, had no connection with the work on the road.

In the State of Sinaloa, extensive preparations are being made for a strong resistance to the filibuster invasion from Alta California.

MARRIED.

At Middletown, Shasta Co., March 3d, by Rev. Martin Kellogg of Shasta, Mr. George P. McGuire to Miss Paulina Sroufe, both of Middletown.

A CARD.

I propose to be absent four months, on business connected with the San Francisco Bible Society, and other matters of interest. During the time, Bibles and Testaments of the Society can be found at Messrs. Allen & Spier's Bookstore. Business connected with the real estate of the Society, will be left in the hands of R. H. Waller, Esq. Mr. H. E. Foster will act, during my absence, as distributing agent of the San Francisco Bible Society, and travel throughout the State with Bibles and Testaments for sale and donation. Mr. Foster has proved himself a faithful and efficient laborer in the Bible cause, and, as such, is recommended to the sympathies and kind offices of the citizens of the State. F. BUEL.

San Francisco, April 16, 1857.

UNDERTAKERS
AND
GENERAL FURNISHERS.

GRAY & MASSEY have taken that large brick building, 155 Sacramento street, corner of Webb, and are now prepared to furnish everything required for FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS. COFFINS, of all sizes and styles—PLATES and SCREWS, wholesale and retail.

N. B. Our facilities are such that we are prepared, at all times, to ship bodies to any part of the world.

☞ Lead Coffins made and forwarded to any part of the State.

☞ 155 Sacramento street, San Francisco, Cal.
NATHANIEL GRAY, ATKINS MASSEY.
ap16-3m

INTERIOR NEWS.

TUOLUMNE.—The Columbia Gazette contains a synopsis of mining news, gathered during the past week, and says that, although it could easily make its report in a manner that would give the impression that all are making fortunes, it is compelled to say that while there are hundreds washing out large quantities of the precious metal, there are yet hundreds of others, who work equally as hard, that do not make sufficient to pay their board.

Messrs. Mills, Heckerdorn & Co., near Yankee Hill, have struck a remarkably rich quartz vein, which, it is supposed, will pay $100 to the ton.

A claim, owned by Messrs. Duchow & Co, a few miles from Columbia, is yielding from eight to ten ounces per day to the company of four men. They have 300 loads of dirt spread upon the ground to dry, that will pay, on an average, an ounce to the cart-load.

New discoveries of rich lodes of quartz are daily being made in different parts of the county, and arastras are being erected for working them. Messrs. Dilt & Snooks have struck a lead in the old Guadaloupe vein that pays from $800 to $1,000 a per ton. Messrs. Pierce, Chittenden & Gibbs' claim on the Guadaloupe Flat, is paying from $8 to $10 per day to the hand.

Many of the miners on Sherlock's are doing well. In fact the entire population of miners will be able to make fair wages as long as the water lasts, which will be several weeks yet, in some places—in others it has already given out. After it has failed, but few can make even moderate wages in this section of country, unless they are engaged working quartz, or have claims on the rivers.—Marip. Gaz.

QUARTZ MILLS IN AMADOR.—The Amador Sentinel gives a list and brief description of the Quartz Mills in the country, and adds: "In the above enumeration are twenty-four mills, situated on extensive veins, which have been built at an expense of about $250,000. The above enumeration includes all the mills in operation in this county. The amount of rock crushed per day (24 hours) is about 300 tons, which yield, as above-mentioned, about $6,000. Total expense, per month, $64,200. Total yield, $148,200. From this amount subtract the amount of expenditures, and it leaves the nice little sum of $84,000 in favor of the enterprise."

The Mariposa Gazette says that the mines in that neighborhood are yielding liberally. A piece of gold, weighing 11oz., and worth, it is said, $175, was lately taken out at Upper Agua Frio.

Below the Falls, there are several companies who are taking out good pay. Dr. Bryan & Co., working in the canon immediately below the Falls, are making $10 to 1oz. a day.

The miners on Buckeye are doing well. Appling & Co., and Jenkins & Co.'s claims are paying from $10 to 1oz. per day to the hand.

EL DORADO QUARTZ.—We are pleased to learn that our friends, Messrs. Tullus, Crittenden and Strout, have discovered a quartz lode which promises to yield them big pay. It is situated about two miles south of Diamond Springs. The lode is extensive, and bids fair to prove richer than any heretofore discovered in El Dorado county. Some of the rock has yielded more than five dollars to the pound. The proprietors have put up arastras for the purpose of thoroughly testing the rock, prior to erecting a mill.

Another lode, situated about one-fourth of a mile west of that of Tullus & Co., has just been opened by Messrs. Scott, Wasson & Co., which also promises to prove exceedingly rich. We learn that several other lodes, in the neighborhood of the above, are being opened, all of which prospect well.—[Mount. Dem.

The San Andreas Independent gives the following account of the Dunning claim, near that place. The first discoverers of this claim took out, in less than two years, $60,000; they then sold out or gave the claim to the present proprietors, who have taken out $15,000. The Forest claim has been successfully worked since 1851. The books of the company for the past winter, show that they have washed out 1,873oz.

The Grass Valley Mining Journal gives a list of twenty-eight persons who have met with a sudden death while engaged in their various mining operations, during the last month; while ten others have been shockingly maimed, during the same time, probably for life. Such a terrible destruction of human life is unparalleled in the history of California mining.

Henry Duker, formerly of N. H., says the Sacramento Bee, was injured so badly last Wednesday, at Forest City, that his life is despaired of. His spine was broken, and the lower extremities completely paralyzed. He appears fully conscious of his condition.

A valuable quartz discovery has been made about one mile from Murphy's. The lode is extensive, and an abundance of rock can be easily taken out, which will yield from five cents and upwards to the pound.

A petition numerously signed by citizens of California, asking the expulsion of Mr. Herbert, has been referred to the committee on Elections in the House of Representatives.

DR. G. H. HOIT'S Office corner of Dupont and Pacific streets, up-stairs.

Places of Public Worship in San Francisco

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Stockton street, near Broadway. Services at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 1 P. M. W. C. Anderson, D. D., Pastor. Residence, south-west corner of Clay and Stockton streets.

HOWARD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Happy Valley. Services at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 1 P. M. Rev. S. H. Willey, Pastor. Residence, Howard street, corner of Jayne.

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Bush street, near Montgomery. Services in this church every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock. In the evening at 7½ o'clock. Wednesday evening, Lecture in the basement at 7½ o'clock. Pastor's study in the rear of the Church. Rev. W. A. Scott, Pastor. Residence at South Park, East end of Gordon's Block.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Corner of Dupont and California streets. Services at 11 A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 12½ P. M. Rev. E. S. Lacy, Pastor. Residence, Sophia Terrace, Jackson street, above Dupont.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH—Washington street, between Stockton and Dupont streets. Services at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 1 P. M. Rev. B. Brierly, Pastor. Study in the rear of the Church.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH—Pine street, above Montgomery. Rev. J. B. Saxton, Pastor. Residence, Bond street, between Folsom and Harrison, 5th door south of the Sutter House. Services every Sabbath at 11 o'clock, A. M. and 7½ P. M.

GREENWICH STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Greenwich street, between Stockton and Dupont. Services at 11 A. M., and 7½ P. M. Rev. Mr. Rooney, Pastor.

GRACE CHURCH (EPISCOPAL)—Powell street, between Pacific and Jackson. Services at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 3 P. M. Rector, Rev. C. Kip. Residence, California street, near Stockton.

TRINITY CHURCH (EPISCOPAL)—Pine street, between Montgomery and Kearny. Services at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Powell street, near Washington. Services at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Rev. E. Bannister, Pastor. Residence, next door to the church. Sunday School at 2½ o'clock P. M.

FOLSOM STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Services at 11 A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 3 P. M.

FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH—Stockton street, between Clay and Sacramento. Service at 11 A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2 P. M. Rev. R. P. Cutler, Pastor. Residence, Sacramento street, between Prospect Place and Powell street.

CHINESE CHAPEL—Corner of Stockton and Sacramento streets. Rev. Wm. Speer, Missionary and Pastor. Residence in the chapel building, up stairs.

GERMAN SERVICE—Will be held at the northwest corner of Dupont and Pine streets, every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School in German at 9 A. M. Service every Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Augustus Kellner, Pastor. Residence next house west on Pine street.

MARINERS' CHURCH—Pacific street, between Front and Davis. Service at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 2 P. M.

SEAMEN'S BETHEL—Mission street, near Main. Service at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M.

M. E. CHURCH (COLORED)—Stockton, between Broadway and Vallejo streets. Service at 11½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 1½ o'clock. Rev. J. M. Moore, Pastor.

ST. CYPRIAN (AFRICAN) M. E. CHURCH—Jackson street, between Stockton and Powell. Service at 11 A. M., and 3 and 7½ P. M. Rev. Mr. Ward, Pastor.

GERMAN DIVINE SERVICE—Church corner of Bush and Mason streets. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Augustus Kellner, German Missionary. Sabbath School at 9 A. M.

FIRST GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH—Sutter street. Rev. F. Mooshake, Pastor. Service at 11 A. M., and 7½ and 7½ P. M. Sunday School after the morning service.

WELCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Pollard Place, North side of Vallejo street, between Dupont and Kearny. Service at 11 and 7½ P. M. Rev. D. J. Lewis, Pastor.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

The Publisher of The Pacific, and not the Trustees, will be responsible for any debts that may accrue in conducting the paper.

P. GORDON MERRITT, Publisher.

NOTICE.—The owners of the material used in printing The Pacific give notice that the same is held distinct from publishing liabilities.

☞ TYPE! TYPE! Don't Loose Your Clean Linen.—A nice lot of Type and Ink of the real Metcalf make, for marking clothes, to be used without preparation, and the ink is warranted indelible if properly used. Also, a few Stencil Letter of various sizes.

NOISY CARRIER'S BOOK AND STATIONERY CO.,
Corner of Battery street and Long Wharf,
dec-11-ly San Francisco.

Holloway's Ointment.—Salt Rheum, Scorbutic Eruption and Scrofula.—Nearly half the human race can bear witness to the efficacy of this wonderful ungnent in the cure of these diseases. It never fails, however long-standing or desperate the case may be. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and No. 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

REMOVAL.

PARK & WHITE

HAVE REMOVED to No. 132 WASHINGTON Street, between Sansome and Montgomery, opposite the Market, where they wish to call the attention of the Trade to the LARGEST STOCK of

PATENT MEDICINES

Ever offered in this market, many of which they agree to sell at NEW YORK PRICES, with only cost of importing added, and some articles at a still LESS RATE, guaranteed to be GENUINE, as they IMPORT every article direct from the manufacturers. ap16-3m

"Drink Deep, or Taste Not."

JUST received, a fresh supply of BLUE LICK WATER, direct from the Blue Lick Springs, Kentucky, which, from analyses, it will be seen that the solid contents of the Blue Lick Water are greater than those of any other mineral water yet known; and that "being possessed of a greater of substances, and in greater abundance, it may be very justly considered as standing at the head of the salino-sulphurous waters of the world." It is a sovereign remedy for all the various SKIN DISEASES and DYSPEPSIA in its worst form. It relieves disordered states of the Stomach and Bowels, carries off the effects of Intemperance, relieves Distresses of the Urinary Organs, opens the pores of the Skin, promotes Perspiration, relieving Colds, &c., regulates, assists, and promotes Digestion, restoring power to deranged functions generally.

Sold by the barrel, or in bottles, by
PARK & WHITE, Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast,
132 Washington street, opposite the Market,
ap16-3m San Francisco.

Dr. Guysott's Improved Extract
—OF—
Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla

IS now put up in the largest-sized (quart) bottles, and is acknowledged to be the best Sarsaparilla made, as is certified by the wonderful cures it has performed, the original copies of which are in the hands of the proprietor. Remember, this is the only true and original article. This medicine, when used according to directions, WILL CURE WITHOUT FAIL, Scrofula, King's Evil, Cancers, Tumors, Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Rheumatism, Pain in the Bones or Joints, old Sores and Ulcers, Swelling of the Glands, Syphilis, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Disease of the Kidneys, Loss of Appetite, Disease arising from the use of Mercury, Pain in the Side and Shoulders, General Debility, Dropsy, Lumbago, Jaundice and Costiveness.

For sale by the Principal Druggists,
PARK & WHITE, Sole Agents,
ap16-3m 132 Washington street.

☞ In calling attention to DR. GUYSOTT'S Improved Extract of YELLOW DOCK and SARSAPARILLA, we feel confident that we are doing a service to all who may be affected with scrofulous or other disorders originating in hereditary taint, or impurity of the blood.

We have known instances within the sphere of our acquaintance, where the most formidable distempers have been cured by the use of Guysott's improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla alone. It is one of the few advertised medicines that cannot be stigmatized with ery, for the "Yellow Dock" and "Sarsaparilla" are well known to be the most efficient (and at the same time innoxious) agents in the whole *Materia Medica*, and by far the best and purest preparation of them, is Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. Purchasers ought to be careful to ask for and take none but "Dr. Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. See advertisement. PARK & WHITE, Sole Agents,
my22d-tf 132 Washington st., opposite the Market.

GRAND GIFT CONCERT.

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL.

MR. P. R. NICHOLS, Music Composer, has the honor to announce to his friends and the public that his First Benefit Concert will take place at

MUSICAL HALL,

On TUESDAY EVENING, April 26, 1857
when a magnificent 6 7-8 fine toned

PIANO

will be given to the successful holder of the

PRIZE TICKET.

A Committee, from the audience, will be requested to superintend the disposal thereof.

On this occasion will be performed, for the first time, a NEW OVERTURE, and also an Original Waltz, entitled

APOLLO'S DREAM,

Composed, by the Beneficiary, expressly for this Concert.

TICKETS, $1—To be had at all the Music and Bookstores.

☞ Further particulars will be duly announced.

INFORMATION WANTED

OF JOHN BENNETT, from Redruth, Cornwall, son of Sarah Bennett. He sailed in the *Jolly Tar* from London for Texas, on Sept. 12th, 1841—was wrecked on the south side of Cuba, November 12th, 1841—crew and passengers saved. Information of said Bennett, if dead, will be thankfully received. If he is living, he will hear of that to his advantage, by addressing his mother, Sarah Martin, care of Ellis Roberts, No. 6, Atherton street, Liverpool, Eng., or Wm. Trengove, Mormon Island, Sacramento county, California. ap16-8w

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Bankers.
Drexel, Sather & Church, cor Battery and Clay streets.
Joseph C. Palmer, north-west cor Washington and Kearny streets.
Mark Brumagim & Co., Marysville, California.

Books and Stationery.
Charles Calacar, books, papers, &c., Merchant street.
Allen & Spier, union book store, No. 48 Clay near Montgomery street.
H. H. Bancroft & Co., Stationery and publishing house, 151 Mont. near Merchant st.
Noisy Carrier's Publishing Co., books, papers and stationery, Commercial near Mont. st.

Founders, Boiler Makers and Blacksmiths.
Coffey & Risdon, boiler makers, cor Bush and Market sts.
Goddard & Co., Pacific Foundry and machine shop, Front st.
Jonathan Kittredge, manufacturer of iron dors, &c., Battery near Pacific st.

Hotels and Boarding Houses.
Woodward's What Cheer House, No. 119 and 121 Sacramento street, and 87, 88 and 91 Leidesdorff st.
Hillman's Temperance House, 80 and 81 Davis street.

Groceries and Provisions.
Reynolds & Law, north-west cor Kearny and Jackson sts.
Buckelew & Co., 205 Clay st, opposite the Plaza.
Howe & Co., cor Clay and Sansome sts.

Physicians and Druggists.
Dr. W. A. Snyder, electric and medical office, cor Bush and Sansome sts.
Samuel Adams, family drug store, corner Clay and Dupont sts.
Park & White—]

Dentists.
J. D. Beers, Dentist, (late Paine & Beers,) Masonic Hall, Montgomery st.
Dr. Burbank, Dentist, cor California and Montgomery, up-stairs.
Dr. H. Austin, Dentist, 175 Washington st.
Dr. C. C. Knowles, Dentist, cor Sacramento and Montgomery streets.

Miscellaneous.
G. C. & S. S. Shreve, Jewelers, 139 Montgomery near Clay st.
Northern Assurance Co., Smith Brothers, Agents, cor California and Battery sts.
Cordage and Oakum Factory, Tubbs & Co., 139 Front, bet Jackson & Pacific.
C. L. Taylor & Co., importers and manufacturers of doors, sashes, &c., 24 and 26 California st.
Agricultural Implements, J. D. Arthur, Washington st, near Davis.
Clothing Store, Lockwood & Hendrie, No. 176 Clay st.
Clothing Store, Strobridge & Co, cor Sansome and Commercial sts.
Bookbinder, Alex. Buswell, 128 Sansome cor Merchant st.
Turning and Furniture, Hargren & Shindler, 163 Jackson st.
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THE Undersigned having withdrawn from Noisy Carrier and Company, has taken the

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Where can be had at all times every variety of

STATIONERY,
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A good assortment of Standard Works, among which are:
Abbott's Napoleon;
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And a general assortment for the Trade.

LETTER BAG always open at the sailing of each steamer. Steamer Papers always on hand.
a2 3m CHAS. CALACAR.

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Readers—McGuffy's 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th; Town's 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th; Tower's, of various numbers; Russell's do do; Saunder's do do; Swan's do do; Parker's do do;
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Can furnish Foolscap and Letter Paper,
Can furnish Bath Letter, gilt and plain edge,
Can furnish Bill, Legal, and Cap, as suits you best—ream or case.
Can furnish Lead Pencils, Brookman & Langdon's,
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Can furnish large Pencils for Carpenter's use, from one to a gross.
Can furnish Black, Blue and Carmine Writing Inks, a quantities to suit.
With a determination to suit one and all, we will furnish them at the lowest prices at
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FOR
Red Bluffs, Shasta, Yreka, &c.

On and after TUESDAY, February 17th the Steamboats of the California S. N. Co. will leave Sacramento

FOR RED BLUFFS,

Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday,
Until Further Notice.
feb14-tf SAML. J. HENSLEY, Pres't.

S. B. HARRIS,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE 3d DISTRICT
SAN FRANCISCO,
Office southeast cor. Bush and Montgomery streets (Formerly Judge Castree's Office.)
Jurisdiction extends over city and county.
John Woolever, Constable. d3 3m

Life Assurance.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.—In a country so newly occupied—so sparcely populated as this good State of California—it may well be imagined that the subject of Life Assurance has been but little thought of—and the person who has the temerity to enter upon such an undertaking as the establishment of such a practice in so newly organized a state of society—must lay it to account, that he will meet with many rebuffs; with difficulties, indeed, of many and various kinds—but certain individuals are so constituted that, to them, difficulties past—opposition overcome, act but as incentive to more strenuous exertion—and will undertake labors, however unpromising of success—from a very love of usefulness or from early habits of thinking, or of association, con amore!

The writer has experienced difficulties of no common kind in the course of his sojourn. He has been engaged in this very work of Life Assurance in a community prejudiced against and unfitted to receive or to appreciate such a principle—did he then fail? No! He enunciated the principle—he overcame the prejudice and established the practice, to the moral and social benefit of the community! And now, under the sincere conviction that *Life Assurance* is *practical benevolence*, he takes leave to give a brief outline of its principles, and to recommend its adoption in this community.

The principle on which *all* Insurance is based, is that what ever *has* occurred, may be expected to occur—that there is, indeed, no such thing as *chance*; but that all circumstances, however apparently irregular when viewed in small numbers, are absolutely regular when contemplated upon a sufficiently extended scale.

When regularity in the occurrence of changes points to a law in matters of a physical character, such events are said to be obedient to a law of nature, or more commonly a natural law. According to the Carlisle Tables, out of ten thousand persons of the age of fifty-two, one hundred and fifty-two will die within one year from the date of observation. Again, out of 100,000 persons born at any particular time, a certain number will die in each year—that is, the total will be reduced in an increasing but regular proportion, till the last expires. These things occur constantly. With reference to the whole population of London, the same number of persons die of consumption in that city each year, and in every other vital contingency are found the same marks of regularity. Hence we may fairly infer that death, however *uncertain* with regard to an individual, *is perfectly regular* in its operation upon a large number. From what has been thus briefly stated, it will, we think, be clearly understood that the foundation of every species of insurance *is the law of average*, and that the object of the application of this knowledge, is to secure the benefit of the average to each individual! Life Assurance is the only *certain means* by which persons not possessed of accumulated capital, can secure their families from future want. It is a *moral* duty, because it is an obligation on every person to expose to as few risks as possible the future interests of those with whom he has linked himself,—the highest *morals* is that which regards in the highest degree the future happiness of others. In doing our duty to others, we derive pleasure ourselves. Shakespeare says, "Happiness was born a twin"—and in that beautiful scene between the Queen and Jeanie Deans, in the Heart of Mid Lothian, Sir Walter Scott—when the Queen, expressing surprise at the immense labor that has been undertaken by the girl, why she should be expected to grant the pardon, makes Jeanie thus eloquently and touchingly to reply: "Oh my leddy! when the hour o' trouble comes to mind and body, and the hour o' death comes, that comes to high and low, it is na' what' an ha' done for oursel's, but wha' and ha' done for *others*, that we think on maist pleasantly." It is a *religious* duty, for we are taught that "He that provideth not for his own, and especially for those of his own household, hath denied the faith and is worse than an infidel." *Life Assurance is true charity*. It is a *social* duty, because no person has a right to expect society to support those for whom he himself could by a little self-denial, have made a *certain* provision. It is a duty *universally practicable*, for the periodical payments are small as compared with the amount insured—and as *universally applicable*, inasmuch as it is almost impossible to suppose a case to which some of its adaptations do not apply. The man of moderate income finds in it the only certain means by which he can secure to his representatives the results of his habitual economy. The *rich* man can find no better investment for his capital. The man who wishes to "make an appearance" can live up to his income without a reproachful conscience after he has paid his premium for a suitable Life Assurance. Those who are *in health* ought to assure, for they know not what a day may bring forth, and their lives may be rendered uninsurable to-morrow by an attack of paralysis, fever, &c. Those who are in delicate health ought to insure (even though they pay an extra premium) because (supposing they have dependents) their minds will be more at ease, and they will thus secure a better chance of recovery.

Life Assurance promotes habits of economy, and it is a good plan for parents to commence insurances for their children, expecting them to continue it afterwards. *Life assurance* is an act of prudent forethought which earns the respect of the best of mankind, and *increases the credit* of the assured—to a tradesman reputation is money.

Not only, however, is it available to the tradesman—it is equally so to the clerk of moderate salary—the mechanic—the artisan dependent on his monthly or weekly earnings.

The miner—who, in consequence of his somewhat riskful occupation would pay a commensurately increased premium—however separated from the amenities of home and of society (for thus we judge of our fellow men)—has a heart ofttimes yearning towards his friends and relatives—his eyes are not unfrequently bedewed with tears of tenderness in the remembrance of by-gone associations—and possibly all for which he is toiling is intended for dear ones far away! but in a single moment he may be bereft of *life*! Upon whom *then* will his accumulations devolve? whereas holding a policy of assurance on his life upon the required proof of his decease, the amount would be paid to those authorised to receive it.

To bring the duty home, we may refer to the City Sexton's Report of San Francisco, for the last year, wherein it will be seen that some of its features are peculiar, and to be accounted for only by the very constitution of the community. 1,846 deaths are recorded as having taken place during the year. Of this number, between infancy and 20 years of age, over 640; between 20 and 30, 250; between 30 and 40, 240—1,112. This speaks a warning voice—to thou, our reader, heed it!

We close this appeal, leaving it upon the conscience of all to whom it may come.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY
For Fire and Life Assurance at Home and Abroad.
Established in 1836—Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Capital, ...£1,259,760 Sterling.
Annual premium for an assurance of $100 on a single life:

Age.	Premium. Without Profits.	Premium. With Profits.	Age.	Premium. Without Profits.	Premium. With Profits.
18	2 55	2 75	40	3 84	4 20
19	2 59	2 79	41	3 91	4 29
20	2 63	2 83	42	3 99	4 39
21	2 67	2 88	43	4 08	4 49
22	2 71	2 93	44	4 18	4 60
23	2 76	2 98	45	4 28	4 71
24	2 81	3 03	46	4 39	4 81
25	2 86	3 10	47	4 51	4 93
26	2 91	3 16	48	4 65	5 06
27	2 96	3 23	49	4 81	5 30
28	3 01	3 29	50	4 97	5 36
29	3 08	3 35	51	5 15	5 54
30	3 13	3 41	52	5 34	5 74
31	3 18	3 47	53	5 54	5 92
32	3 23	3 53	54	5 73	6 3
33	3 30	3 59	55	5 98	6 38
34	3 37	3 67	56	6 20	6 88
35	3 44	3 75	57	6 46	6 91
36	3 51	3 82	58	6 76	7 21
37	3 59	3 91	59	7 03	7 52
38	3 67	4 00	60	7 35	7 89
39	3 75	4 10	61	7 58	8 11

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Agents for California,
Corner of California and Battery streets,
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C. L. TAYLOR & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
Sash, Doors and Blinds.
—ALSO—
Constantly on hand
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
—OF—
Stair Rail and Balusters, Newel Posts, French Windows, Mouldings, Sash and Glass.
Special sizes for Greenhouses and Hot Beds.
☞ Country orders will be faithfully and promptly executed.
Nos 24 and 26 California street,
Between Davis and Drumm, San Francisco.
J. L. Taylor, J. E. Blethen. m12 3m

AGRICULTURAL
STORE,
Washington street., near Davis.

JUST RECEIVED AND TO ARRIVE—
20 Burrill's Improved Reapers—extra irons;
30 Reaper Knives—extra pinions, &c;
25 Seymour & Morgan's Reapers—extra knives, &c;
10 Pitts' (8 and 10 horse power) Threshers—on wheels;
2 Hall's Threshers;
15 Reaper Wagons;
60 Revolving and Wire Horse Rakes—10 and 12 ft long;
50 doz Hay Rakes, mortised and plain, (3 bowed);
100 doz Best Steel Hay Forks, 3 and 4 tine;
Grain Cradles, Sythes and Sneaths; Cultivators with steel teeth; Sub-soil Plows; Force Pumps, with a general assortment of Agricultural Implements, for sale at the Lowest City Prices, by
m12 3m J. D. ARTHUR.

"A Few More Left."

HILLMAN'S TEMPERANCE HOUSE.
Nos. 80 and 82, Davis Street, San Francisco

IS still open for the reception of guests. Located in the immediate vicinity of all the Steamship and Steamboat landings, renders it very convenient for the traveling public. The House is well arranged for families and single persons, and this summer has been thoroughly renovated, and new furniture added. The distinctive features which have given to this house such an enviable reputation, are strictly adhered to; and for quiet and cleanliness, is unequaled by any in the State.

The oft repeated assertions of "closed up, no longer open, are unmitigated *falsehoods* uttered by interested persons for purposes which any *honest* man would blush to acknowledge.

This House is known far and wide as the

Pioneer Temperance House.

of this city, and since it was first opened—six years ago—has received a patronage, which for numbers and respectability, is unsurpassed on the Pacific coast.

Clergymen are assured that, as heretofore, it is their home, WITHOUT CHARGE or alteration in any respect.

The support of the Temperance community is solicited; and when assured of its being the only *bona fide* Temperance House in the city conducted as such because of the great principle involved, no two opinions can exist as to the propriety of doing so.

Board and Lodging by the day, single meal, or week, on the most reasonable terms.
San Francisco, Feb. 22, 1857.—3m.

SAN FRANCISCO
Cordage and Oakum Factory

WE ARE MANUFACTURING FROM PURE HEMP, and have constantly on hand, a large assortment of

MANILA CORDAGE,

of all sizes—three and four strand—comprising Whale Line, Bale Rope, (for baling hay,) Manila Hawsers, &c.

Also—OAKAM,

all of which are Guaranteed to be of the best qualities made.

Any particular size, length, or description of Manila Cordage required will be manufactured to ORDER at short notice.

All orders promptly filled at the lowest market prices.
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GILDERS AND ORNAMENTERS,
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL
Portrait and Picture Frames,
OF EVERY STYLE,
No. 89 Montgomery St., near California.
N. B.—A Selection of fine Engravings always on hand.
*eb13—1y&w

Prices Current of Merchandise,
AS SOLD IN THIS MARKET BY THE JOBBERS—CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Boots and Shoes.	
Men's kip Boots, 18 inch	$2 75@3 50
Men's Calf Stitched Boots	5 00@6 00
Men's Calf pegged Boots	3 00@5 00
Men's Long Leg'd Rubber	@5 50
Women's fine lasting Gaiters	50
Women's Calf Peg'd Lace Boots	0 75@1 00
Women's Kid Sewed Buskins Boots	0 80@0 87
Women's Goat pegged Buskins Boots	0 60@0 90
Coffee.	
Java, ℔	@ 18
Manila, ℔	15@
Costa Rica, ℔	@
Rio	13@—
Copper.	
Sheathing, New, ℔	@22½
Cigars.	
Regalia in 1-10 bxs true Havana	40@75
Imitation do best	15@20
Medium Qualities, do	20@25
Good American imit'n do	10@15
Do German do	4@ 8
Cordage.	
Manila, (American made)	13 @13½
Manila	— @ 4
Tarred Cordage	10 @12
Cotton Twine	28 @30
Cider.	
Champagne Cider, qts	2 75@3 12½
Candles.	
Sperm, ℔	45@47½
French	—@28
Adamantine	26@28
Coal.	
Lackawana, ℔ ton	@12 25
Cumberland	15@—
Vancouver's Island	None.
Oregon	—@—
Dry Goods—Sheetings and Shirtings.	
Heavy Brown ¾	—@ 7
Do do 4-4	8@—
Do do 5 4	9½@— 10
DRILLING:	
Heavy Brown, 30 in	8@8½
Blch'd, 28 in	9½@— 10½
COTTON DUCKS:	
Nos 1 to 5	29½@—
Nos 6 to 10	18 @19
Fruit and Preserves.	
Apples, dried, in hf bbls	12 @12½
Peaches, chili dried, ℔	—@—37½
Peaches, Am dried, in kegs	15 @—20
Brandy Fruits, qts	@ 3 50
Brandy Fruits hf gal	6 00@— —
Assorted Pie Fruits, qts	@ 4 50
Current Jelly, qts. glass	9—@10 —
Oysters	6 00@ 9 00
Clams, 2 ℔ tins	@ 4 50
Lobsters	—@ 4 50
Sardines hf bxs	3 75@ 3 87
Sardines, qr bxs	2 90@ 3 00
Flour and Meal.	
Gallego, super's, ℔ bbl	@17 50
Haxall, " "	@15 00
California	@14 50
Oregon	12 00@—
Corn Meal, in bbls	8 75@9 00
Fish.	
Mackerel, No 1 ℔ hf bbl	@8 25
Do do ℔ kitt	2 50@3 75
Do No 2 ℔ hf bbl	6 25@ —
Salmon, smoked, ℔	8 @—
Salmon, Oregon, pick'd, ℔ bbl	8@10—
Salmon, Puget's Sound	6 50@ 8—
Cod, dry, ℔	6¾ @ 7½
Grain.	
Corn, round white	—@ 2 22½
Oats, California	—@ 3½
Barley, Chili	—@— —
Do California	—2½@— 3
Wheat, California	@— 4½
Beans, Am. white	4 50@ 5 00
Do California white	—@— 5½
Gunpowder:	
Amer. blasting, Dupont's	@ 4 50
Do Hazard's, ℔ kg	@ 4 75
English blasting	@— —
American canister	50@—
Hops:	
First quality ℔	14@15½
Iron:	
Scotch and English Pig, ℔ ton	45@50 —
American and English Pig, ℔ ton	—@40 —

Refined bar, bad as'or't ℔	3@— —
Do good do	3½@— —
Plate, No 5 to 9	3½@4 —
Sheet, No 10 to 13	5@5½ —
Do No 14 to 20	5@5½ —
Do No 24 to 27	5@— —
Lumber.	
Oregon, Puget's Sound, and Humboldt Bay Lumber	22@25 —
Port Orford Cedar	—@50 —
Eastern Lumber	45@50 —
Joist, floor	—@— —
Shingles, Eastern, best	@ 5 —
Do Redwood	@ 4 50
Clapboards, No 1	@— —
Laths, California	@ 4 50
Doors	prime cost
Sashes	prime cost
Lead:	
Pig, ℔	—@— 10
Sheet	@— 10½
Pipe	@— 10½
Lime and Cement:	
California Lime, 1st qual'y	@ 3 25
Cement, Rosendale	@ 2 50
Cement, Roman	@ 4 00
Molasses and Syrup:	
N O Molasses, in bbls, ℔ g	65@— —
Sandwich Islands do do	60@— —
Stuart's New York Syrup	@— —
Sandwich Islands do	@— —
Malt Liquors—English Cask Beer	
J R Tennent's Ale, ℔ hhd	—@55 —
Do Stout do	—@40 —
Alsopp's Ale	—@45 —
Barclay & Perkin's Ale	—@40 —
Do do Stout do	35 —@— —
American	14 —@— —
Naval Stores:	
Pitch, ℔ bbl	3 00@ 3 50
Tar, American, ℔ bbl	3 00@— —
Rosin	@ 3 00
Nails:	
Cut, assorted, ℔	3½@— 4½
Oils:	
Olive, com. in bottles, ℔ doz	3 50@ 3 75
Linseed, boiled	@ 1 50
Sperm crude	@— —
do bleached	@— —
Whale, crude	70 @— —
Do refined	95 @— —
China	@ 1 50
Lard	1 50 @— —
Provisions:	
Beef, mess, ℔ bbl	@14 —
Do extra mess, ½ bbls	9 50@10 00
Pork, clear, ℔ bbls	35 —@36 —
Do do " ½ bbls	19 00@20 00
Do mess " bbl	34 00@36 00
Do do " ½ bbl	@18 —
Do prime ℔ bbl	28 —@— —
Hams, ℔ ℔, in brine	12½@— —
Do Billings & Ames	17½@— —
Bacon	@— —
Do extra clear	17 @— 19
Do do mess	@— 18
Butter, new choice, in double pkgs, ℔ ℔	28½@— 29
Butter, fair to prime	26 @— 30
Do California	@— 35
Lard, in kgs, choice ℔ ℔	20@— 22
Do do 10 and 20℔ tins, ℔ ℔	@— 24½
Cheese, choice, in tins, ℔ ℔	19 @— —
Pickles, Sauces, &c:	
Gherkins, qts, ℔ doz	2 25@— —
Do ½ gal	4 00@— —
Cucumbers, in 5 and 10 gal kegs, ℔ gal	45@— 50
Lea & Perkins Worstershire Sauce, pts	@ 6 —
Do do hf pts	4 —@— —
Tomato Catsup, pts ℔ doz	@ 1 50
Pepper Sauce, do do	1 12½@— —
Produce:	
Potatoes, ℔ ℔	@— 2½
Onions	@— 5½
Quicksilver:	
Per quintal	@45 00
Rice:	
Carolina, in casks, ℔ ℔	8½@— —
China, No 1, do	@— 7½
Sugar:	
Crushed, ℔ ℔	20@— —
China, first quality	10@— 10½
New Orleans, yellow do	12@— —

Spirits.	
Turpentine	— @1
Alcohol	90@— —
Brandy, Otard, Dupuy & co	@ 5 —
Do Pinet, Castillon & co	—@— —
Do Sazarac	4 50@ 5 00
Do A. Seignette	@ 4 50
Do ordinary French	1 75@2 —
Do American	@— —
Do do in octaves	55@— 68
Gin, Genuine Dutch	—@— 75
Do New York	62½@— —
Whiskey, Scotch	2 75@ 2 50
Do Irish	3 15@ 21 50
Do American proof	—@— 42
Do do high proof, ℔ hf gal	48@— 50
Rum, New England	@— —
Absynthe, Swis, ℔ doz	@16 —
Do common do	8 @— 10
Salt:	
Fine, in 20℔ bags	@— 25
Do in 10℔ bags	@— 13
Do in 5℔ bags	@— 6½
California ground, in 10℔ bgs	@— 12½
Coarse, ℔ ℔	—@ 1½
Starch:	
Best, ℔ ℔	12@— 12½
Shot:	
Assorted ℔ bag	@ 2 75
Spices:	
Mustard, American, in ½℔ glass ℔ doz	1 25@— —
Mustard, English, in ¼℔ glass, ℔ doz	1 50@— —
Nutmegs, whole, ℔ ℔	@— 62½
Mace, gr'd, in ¼℔ tins, ℔ doz	3 00@— —
Allspice, ground, in hf ℔ glass, ℔ doz	1 50@— —
Pepper, ground, in hf ℔ glass, ℔ doz	@ 1 25
Pepper, whole, ℔ ℔	13@— —
Cinnamon, ground, in hf ℔ glass, ℔ doz	@ 2 50
Cloves	@ 1 75
Ginger	@ 1 00
Cassia, ℔ ℔	@— 35
Yeast Powders, (Preston & Merrill's) in hf ℔ tins, ℔ gross	28 50@30 —
Saleratus:	
In ½℔ glass	1 —@— —
In 1℔ papers	—@— 4
Soap:	
Castile, ℔ ℔	@— 19
Hill's Pale, No 1	8 @— —
Chemical Olive	9½@— 10
Brown, in small boxes	5 @— 7
Steel:	
English, cast, ℔ ℔	—@— 20
Tin Plates:	
Plates, Charcoal, 10, ℔ box	@15 —
Do I. C. Charcoal, do	@14 —
Coke	@11 —
Teas:	
Gunpowder, in 1℔ cannisters	@— 42½
Do in boxes, ℔ ℔	—@— —
Imperial, in 1℔ canisters, ℔ ℔	@— 42½
Young Hyson, in small bxs ℔ ℔	@— —
Souchong, ℔ ℔	32@— 38
Oolong, ℔ ℔	19@— 22
Wines:	
Madeira, in wood, ℔ gal	75 @ 3 —
Do in glass, ℔ doz	3— @ 9 00
Sherry, in wood, ℔ gal	1 00 @ 3 00
Do in glass, ℔ doz	6 —@12 —
Claret, ℔ cask	—@36 50
Do ℔ case	2 62½@ 3 00
Sauterne	3 50@3 87½
Champagne, Heidsieck	@17 —
Tobacco:	
Kentucky Leaf, ℔ ℔	16@— 20
Cuba, Leaf, ℔ ℔	24@— 28
Seed Leaf	@— —
Zinc:	
Sheets, ℔ ℔	@— 11½
Wooden Ware:	
3 hooped Pails, painted, ℔ doz	—@ 3 00
2 do do do	@ 2 00
Nests Tubs, painted	3 75@— —
Do do common	@ 3 00

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FOR THE CHILDREN.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1857.

From the Boston Transcript.

Our Father.

Ay! fold thy little velvet hands,
And bow thy bright head low,
Oh child beside thy mother's knee;
The love which thou dost know,
That watches o'er thine every step,
And strews along thy way
Its blossoms—is "Our Father's" gift,
Unto "Our Father" pray.

Maiden, whose scarcely noted years,
Nor grief nor change have known,
Earth weaves for thee a thousand spells
To make thee all her own.
Perhaps their silken cords may draw
Thy heart so closely down;
See that "Our Father's" love be thine,
Thy human joy to crown.

Mother, beside the quiet hearth,
Where daylight wanes to eve,
For those gone from thy "roof-tree" forth,
Dost thou in silence grieve?
For thy beloved, the cherished ones
Of many hopes and fears,
Pray unto Him who treasures up
The meek in spirit's tears.

Wanderer upon the pathless sea,
Against the vessel's side,
While not a star beams out for thee,
Dash the stern wind and tide.
So rolled the waves of Gallilee
Around the Savior's bark;
"Our Father's" eye is never closed—
It looks through storm and dark.

Strong man, with heart so firm to bear
Life's conflict wild and stern,
Offering at many a changeful shrine,
Thy faith and peace—return—
Take up the olive where it fell,
Cast from thy hand, aside,
And breathe "Our Father," if but once
Amid the human pride.

Proud child of genius, gazing forth
O'er the untrodden way,
Where fame holds out from her far goal
The victor's wreath of bay,
She calls on thee—stay—hast thou heard
Of pastures green and fair?
They lie within "Our Father's" land,
But "none are greatest" there.

Mourner, have tears quenched all the light
Which life's glad morning wore,
Do tones that thrilled thy spirit's chords
Wake music strains no more;
Have dear feet gained the other side,
And left thee grieved alone?
Of such bereft, oh! act thou not
The more "Our Father's" own?

"Our Father"—on her busy heart
The words the world must keep,
Breathed thankfully by happy lips,
Meekly by theirs who weep.
In the wide earth there dwells not one
So pure, he need not say,
So sin defiled, he may not seek
"Our Father." Let us pray.

For the Pacific.

A Sad Story.

Not long since, in one of those pretty little villages, on the border of one of those clear, beautiful lakes in the interior of the State of New York, there lived a family by the name of Spencer. The children of this family were only two, who were almost idolized by their kind parents. The names of these loved and good children, were George and Clara. George was ten years of age, and Clara two years younger. The fond parents of these pretty children, provided them with every thing that was calculated to make them happy, and do them good. They regularly attended week-day school, were good and obedient scholars; made great progress in their studies, and won the love and approbation of their teachers, and all their schoolmates. These good children also went every Sunday morning to Sabbath School, with their verses in the Testament and Catechism, well committed. Their bright and happy little faces beamed with joy, as their eyes met the loving looks and smiling countenances of their kind teachers and class-mates.

One clear and beautiful morning in the verdant month of May, little George and Clara Spencer might have been seen walking hand in hand, toward the village Sabbath School. On leaving home, a few moments before, they kissed their loved parents, who tenderly embraced them, and said, "Go now, little darlings, directly to Sabbath School, and be good children." They started, but had not gone far before they came near to where two other children were playing on GOD'S HOLY DAY. These children were generally known as the Brown children, because their father's name was Brown, and their faces were often very brown, by playing so much in the dirt.

Their names were Thomas and Jane. They were never seen in the Sabbath School, and but seldom in the day school. Their parents were ignorant and wicked, and they allowed their children to grow up in the same manner. When Tom and Jane Brown (as they were called) saw George and Clara Spencer coming down the road, Tom said to Jane, I wish we could get George and Clara to go with us, and take a ride on the lake. I can row the fisherman's boat, and we can have such a nice time. George and his sister soon came along, when Tom and Jane proposed to them the boat ride. O no, said said they, "we must obey our father and mother, and go straight to Sunday School." Jane, who was older than George or Clara, told them that, they "would only take a short ride, and would be back in good season for the Sabbath School; and neither their parents, nor any one else, would know a thing about it."

My little readers, don't you think this disobedient and wicked act would be known by some being? Yes, I think I hear you say, God would know it. Truly, God knows of all our thoughts and all our actions. George and Clara had often taken pleasure rides with their parents, on the placid waters of this lake, and they enjoyed those rides very much. The thought of the pleasure they might have, and the persuasions of Jane and Thomas, soon overcome the better resolutions of these little children, and they consented to go; but O! how sad was their fate!! Concluded next week. UNCLE P.

[From The Child's Paper.

The Boy who Broke his Mother's Heart.

I went into the "Tombs," or the New York city prison, yesterday, and saw a great many things to make me very sad; but none that excited my sympathies more than a poor weeping woman, who stood looking into one of the cells containing three or four boys from nine to twelve years old. One of those boys was her own and her eldest son; she was a widow, and her husband, who was a sailor, had been dead several years

I spoke to this heart-stricken mother, and inquired into the cause of her sorrows. "O, sir," said she, "my boy is here in prison for stealing. O if he were dead and in his coffin, I could bear that; but to have him here in a felon's cell, this breaks my heart. I tried to keep him in, but he would go out into the streets, and there he got into bad company; I warned and entreated him, but he would not do as I wanted him to, and now he is here in this dreadful place!"

No wonder that this mother wept; no wonder that she could not be comforted. Here in a horrid prison, in which were shut up scores of thieves and other bad men and boys, was her own child, the babe that she had nursed and kissed with the love that a mother only knows; the babe that she had a thousand times rocked to sleep singing a lullaby; for whom she had in sickness watched and wept and slept not, and to clothe and feed him had sewed till midnight hours had come. That babe, in rags and disgrace, could now be spoken to only through an iron grating, even by his mother. Poor woman, I did pity her. I wept with her, and tried to soothe her anguish.

GLEANINGS.

A gentleman residing on a Western Prairie, in a recent letter, pays the following rather novel tribute to Mr. Abbott:

We have had mad dogs in great numbers this fall and winter. I lost mine on suspicion. I could hardly find fault—so dreadful is the danger, and he but shared the fate of some fifty or more in the town—but the loss is none the less. I was offered fifty dollars for him the past bird season. An acquaintance has promised me a young one, and I am famous for training them—a task, by the way, requiring some skill.

Abbott's works on training children (odd as it may seem) are worth all other directions for this purpose.

KEEN REBUKE.—On a certain occasion, a noted infidel borrowed a sum of money from the late Dr. Lathrop, of West Springfield, Massachusetts. When he came to pay it, he thought to pose the doctor by an argument from the Bible. "You ought not to take interest for this money, for the Jews were forbidden to take usury!"—"Oh no," said the doctor, "you forget; the Jews were indeed forbidden to take usury from their own people, but they were allowed to take usury from the heathen." The application was too direct to be mistaken, and the man was quite willing to drop the argument and pay the money.

Dr. Robinson, in his volume of "Later Researches," just issued, says:

Thus, in every view which I have been able to take of the Holy Sepulchre and its traditions, I am led to hold fast to the position which I have formerly laid down, [in his "Researches," 1837,] namely, that all ecclesiastical tradition respecting the ancient places in and around Jerusalem and throughout Palestine is of no value, except so far as it is supported by circumstance known from the Scriptures or from other contemporary testimony.

In reply to the often-quoted saying, that ministers' and deacons' children are worse than others, Rev. A. Bullard states, that in two hundred and forty-one families of ministers and deacons, there were one thousand one hundred and sixty-four children over fifteen years of age, eight hundred and fourteen of whom, or more than three fourths, were hopefully pious, seven hundred and thirty-two had united with the church, fifty-seven had entered or were preparing for the ministry, and only fourteen were dissipated, but one half of whom became so while residing with their parents. In fifty-six of those families there were two hundred and forty-nine children over fifteen, all of whom were then hopefully pious.

The American *Messenger* has the following in relation to letter writing in California:

In 1851, California was the fifth State in the Union, in the amount of its postage. In 1854, San Francisco was the fifth city. Its citizens paid $29,185 for box rent, being $72 96 for each hundred inhabitants; while New-York, paid but $13,963, or $2 30 for the same number. In 1855, the postage and box rent in San Francisco was $177,000, though three-fourths of the letters were sent through expresses.

I wonder, and have always wondered, that the Catholics, in prohibiting the Scriptures, do not except St. Peter's Epistle. Was ever any Catholic forbidden to read the letters of a Pope? I believe not. But if good Catholics may, and should read the "Encyclical Letters" of the Pope, why not let them read the "General Epistles" of the first of Popes, Peter? Why is it any more criminal to read the letters of Pope Peter, than those of Pope Gregory? I cannot explain this!—[Dr. Nevins.

Madame Rush leads fashionable life in Philadelphia. She recently gave a great and elegant entertainment and the next day, jewels, to the value of twenty thousand dollars, were found to have been stolen from her chamber. It appears that the robbery must have been committed by some person familiar with the house, who knew where the lady kept the casket containing the jewels. A reward of $1,000 is offered.

In the late war with Russia, the expenditure of Great Britain alone, was, in 1855, more than £64,000,000, and in 1856, £93,000,000, or nearly eight hundred million dollars. The London *Times* says, "In fighting, or preparing to fight, we must calculate on nearly six times as much as in defraying all the expenses of the home government."

The New-York *Medical Gazette* shows that excessive smoking wastes the saliva, so essential to digestion, and causes a dryness of the mouth and throat, which impels the smoker to seek new stimulus in alcoholic drinks, and these only increase the evils he already suffers.

Prentice, of the Louisville *Journal*, is author of the following:

We see that the sprightly, though naughty authoress, who calls herself George Sand, has expressed herself very strongly in favor of being burned after death. If there is truth in the Scriptures, we guess she will have her wish.

The American *Messenger* says:

The amount of treasure exported from California, in 1856, was $5,514,803 greater than in 1855, being $50,697,434. The total amount exported since the first discovery of the precious ore, is estimated at about $366,000,000.

Sebastopol is gradually becoming repeopled. It now contains about seven thousand inhabitants, and Kamiesch contains two thousand. Three hundred houses, partly destroyed by the siege, have been rebuilt, and eighty new ones constructed.

The Great Ganges Canal is nearly one-third longer than the Erie, has more than two-and-a-half times its breadth, and is three feet deeper. Another canal has been constructed in the Punjaub, 470 miles in length.

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A beautiful complexion may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples, and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning.

SHAVING MADE EASY.—Wet your shaving-brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well, and it will make a beautiful soft lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving.

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Passengers are notified that all tickets for the steamers of the U. S. Mail S. S. Co. must be presented to their agent at Aspinwall, for registry and exchange, as they will not otherwise be available.

Treasure for shipment will be received on board the steamer, until 12 o'clock midnight, Saturday, April 18. No merchandise freight will be received on board after 3 P. M., April 18th, and a written order must be procured at the office for its shipment.

For freight or passage, apply to FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents, corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff sts.

The first Purchasers of Tickets in San Francisco are entitled to the first choice of berths on arrival at Aspinwall. a2 td

CALIFORNIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. DEPARTURE FROM JACKSON STREET WHARF. CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL. March 1st, 1857.

STEAMER NEW WORLD, Captain SAMUEL SEYMOUR.
STEAMER ANTELOPE, Captain E. A. POOLE.
STEAMER CONFIDENCE,
STEAMER WILSON G. HUNT,
STEAMER HELEN HENSLEY, Captain E. C. M. CHADWICK.
STEAMER J. BRAGDON, Captain THOS. W. SEELY.
STEAMER URILDA, Captain CHAS. THORN.
STEAMER CORNELIA, Captain E. CONKLIN.

One of the above Steamers will leave Jackson Street Wharf every day at 4 o'clock, P M, (Sundays excepted,) SACRAMENTO AND STOCKTON, Connecting with light draft Steamers for MARYSVILLE, COLUSA and RED BLUFFS.

For particulars apply at the Office of the Company, corner of Jackson and Front sts. SAMUEL J. HENSLEY, President.

M. S. WHITING, Justice of the Peace. Jurisdiction co-extensive with the limits of the City and County of San Francisco. OFFICE—On Brenham Place, adjoining Hall of Records. d16-3m

Watches and Jewelry. VERY SUPERIOR Diamond Set Watches; Fine Paris sets of Cameos; Pearls and Mosaic; Elegant Chased and Engraved Silver Ware and Diamonds of the purest Water. For sale by G. C. & S. S. SHREVE, No. 130 Montgomery street, near Clay.

Wholesale Bookstore, Stationery and Publishing House, OPENED AT No. 151 Montgomery street, ONE DOOR [illegible] MERCHANT, H. H. BANCROFT & CO.

SELAH, A New Music Book by Hastings.

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S Collection of Plymouth Hymns.

........ALSO........ A large assortment of Law, School and Miscellaneous Books and stationery, at greatly reduced prices, by H. H. BANCROFT & CO., d24—6mw 151 Montgomery street.

REMOVAL. HAWXHURST & SON HAVE REMOVED THEIR WOODENWARE ESTABLISHMENT From Nos. 112 and 114 Front street, —TO— No. 39 Sacramento Street, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS, [Late Headquarters of the Vigilance Committee,] Where they offer for sale a general assortment WOODENWARE, BASKETS, BROOMS BRUSHES, SMALL CORDAGE, &c. &c. feb5—tf

HAVE YOU EVER VISITED THE Jewelry Establishment —OF— G. C. & S. S. SHREVE, No. 130 Montgomery street, near Clay.

The entire stock has been selected with strict regard to quality, and consists of ELEGANT DIAMOND WORK, Set in the most approved styles; Gold Hunting Timekeepers, From well known Manufacturers; RICH SILVER WARE, Of fashionable designs; COSTLY CAMEO PEARL And Mosiac Sets, &c., &c., &c., Forming a collection of Rich Goods, which for beauty of finish and quality of material, cannot be surpassed. fe9w

F. FISH & CO.'S COMMISSION INTELLIGENCE ....AND.... GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE. No. 140 Montgomery Street, (Corner of Clay street, up stairs,) SAN FRANCISCO

N.B.—Particular attention paid to supplying Merchants, Families Farmers and others, free of charge. Orders from the country promptly attended to. Money Loaned, bills collected, and Houses Rented. References given if required. feb6

Rope Walk. MANILLA ROPE OF ANY SIZE, MANUFACTURED to order, and have constantly on hand a large assortment of MANILLA ROPE, all sizes, ALSO BALE ROPE and WHALE LINE. feb2—1m TUBBS & CO., 139 Front street.

Preserves and Jellies. 50 CASES OF THE MOST DESIRABLE ASSORTMENT, just received; also— 100 cases English and American Pie Fruit. For sale, wholesale and retail, by REYNOLDS & LAW, a13 tf N. W. corner Kearny and Jackson sts.

CHAS S. A. JANSON. CHAS W. BOND. JANSON, BOND & CO., 95 BATTERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, DEALERS IN FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS jan 10-6m

A. P. BRAYTON & CO., SOLE AGENTS For Blair's Celebrated Rheumatic Pills, FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

HAVE RECEIVED by the last steamer a full supply of the above Pills. Price, $2 per box. All orders from the country promptly attended to. None others genuine. Kearny street corner Bush, San Francisco. Liberal Discount made to the trade.

BLAIR'S RHEUMATIC PILLS Have been used in this country with the most signal success for the past five years. We have the most flattering testimonials from some who have used them in this city. A sure cure for Gout and Rheumatism in all its forms. For sale by A. P. BRAYTON & CO., Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

PURE MEDICINES can always be obtained at the Store, corner of Bush and Kearny streets, at 25 per cent. less than on Montgomery street. A. P. BRAYTON & CO.

PERFUMERY. A fine assortment of Perfumery and Toilet Articles. For sale by A. P. BRAYTON & CO., feb7 tf Corner Kearny and Bush streets

COFFEY & RISDON'S BOILER WORKS. Corner Bush and Market streets opposite the Oriental Hotel, San Francisco, California.

THE undersigned, who have been foreman, managers and active partners in the above establishment for the past three years, having purchased MR. SNOW'S interest in the same, will continue the business as heretofore at the old stand, where we are prepared to manufacture STEAM BOILERS of every description, Steam and Water Pipes, and do Sheet Iron Work of all kinds, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Particular attention paid to all orders from the Mines for Steam Boilers or Water Pipe, Engines or Pumps for mining purposes, etc. COFFEY & RISDON, july12-tf Successors to Thos. Snow & Co

ARGENTI HOUSE. THIS WELL KNOWN HOUSE IS SITUATED AT No. 15 PIKE STREET, Between Clay and Sacramento streets, San Francisco.

FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEMEN, DESIROUS of the Comforts of a Home, in a pleasant part of the City, are invited to inspect the Rooms of Mrs. Blitz, at the above named House, where may be found Elegant and Commodious Apartments, and all that can be required in a first class boarding house. References invariably required. feb9tf MRS. C. BLITZ, Proprietress.

SOMETHING NEW ....IN.... Dentistry. DR. J. B. BEERS, (Of the late firm of Paine & Beers,) Masonic Hall, Montgomery street,

IS NOW introducing the following different styles of work, viz: A new and improved description of BLOCK TEETH, being free from the usual objections to this kind of work, and much more beautiful. ....ALSO.... Teeth set on Dr. Slayton's Gutta Percha Base. This work combines economy with utility and beauty, and in many cases is far superior to any other. Please call and examine. All operations performed on the Teeth in the most THOROUGH and approved manner. Examinations without charge. N. B.—To the Profession—Dr. B. is Agent for the sale of rights to use the Gutta Percha Base, and will give instruction to those who purchase. On hand Gutta Percha, and Teeth for Gutta Percha work, superior Gold and Tin Foils, together with all kinds of Dental Material, at the lowest prices. feb9 tf

NATHANIEL GRAY, UNDERTAKER, AND AGENT OF LONE MOUNTAIN CEMETARY Sacramento st, near Dupont, SAN FRANCISCO.

N B.—A large assortment of Plain and Superior Mahogany, and Common COFFINS, constantly on hand. ALSO....Shrouds, Collars and Cravats. Tombstones furnished to order. a24-tf

MRS. R. COOKE, DEALER IN MILLINERY, Straw and Fancy Goods, 177 WASHINGTON STREET, (MARBLE BUILDING,) Between Kearny and Montgomery streets.

A SELECT ASSORTMENT OF THE LATEST Styles of Goods in the above line, to be sold at very LOW PRICES. All kinds of SILK and STRAW BONNETS made to Order. Straw Bonnets CLEANED and ALTERED. d31—d&wlm

DR. H. AUSTIN, SURGEON DENTIST, 175 WASHINGTON STREET, Next door to the Marble Building, between Montgomery and Kearny streets. All operations skilfully performed, and at greatly reduced prices. Advice gratis. fe26

C. C. KNOWLES—DENTIST and Manufacturer of MINERAL TEETH &c; BLOCK WORK. Office—Corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, (entrance same as to Vance's Daguerrean Rooms,) San Francisco. Business hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

DR. BURBANK, DENTIST, North-east corner California and Montgomery streets.

GOLD MAGIC CASE AND ENGLISH Patent Lever Double Time Independent Second Gold Hunters; Pocket Chronometers; Diamond Studs; Latest style Sleeve Fasteners; Diamond Solitaire Pins, &c. For sale by G. C. & S. S. SHREVE, Montgomery street, near Clay.

SHELL MOUND NURSERIES, —AND— FRUIT GARDENS. Near Brooklyn, Alameda County, directly opposite San Francisco.

THIS WELL KNOWN Establishment is now prepared to offer to its patrons and the public in general, an extensive and varied assortment of Fruit, and Shade Trees, Shrubs, Plants and Vines, comprising almost every article usually found in the Nurseries of the Atlantic States.

Our Stock of Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, and Cherry Trees, we believe, are of a quality unsurpassed in California.

Catalogues, with prices annexed, will be furnished on application.

All orders accompanied by remittances, will receive prompt attention. Please address E. W. WASHBURN, Proprietor. Care of Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco; Or, JASON L. SANFORD, Agent, Brooklyn.

P. S.—We expect to receive in December from 50,000 to 70,000 Trees, Shrubs, Plants and Bulbous Roots, from the East, on the arrival of which, a supplementary catalogue will be issued. feb6 3m

STOCKTON RANCH NURSERY. SAN JOSE.

FRUIT TREES! FRUIT TREES!

HAVING RECEIVED THE STATE AGRICULTURAL Society's Premium for our Nursery, and all the first premiums offered by the San Jose Horticultural Society, for Peaches, Strawberries, Roses and Dahlias—

We offer a general assortment of articles usually kept by Nurserymen, and have on hands and for sale: 30,000 Apples, from 4 to 8 feet; 10,000 Pears, Dwarfs and Standard; 5,000 Cherries; 4000 Peaches; 2,000 Plums; 1,000 Foreign Grape Vines; 10,000 Rose Bushes, including all the new sorts; Ten varieties of new and superb Strawberries, first time offered for sale in California, with all the good old kinds.

We claim for our productions grown on high and dry land, an excellence not surpassed by any other Nursery.

All orders and remittances, per Wells, Fargo & Co., promptly attended to. d25-3m* B. S. FOX'S & CO.

SAN JOSE NURSERY. L. PREVOST, Has on hand for the Market this Season, at very Reduced Prices, 100,000 BUDDED AND GRAFTED FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, VINES, ETC., EMBRACING

Apple,	55 best varieties, from 1 to 3 years old,					
Pear,	59 do	do	do	1 to 3	do	do
Peach,	45 do	do	do	1 to 2	do	do
Apricot	8 do	do	do	1 to 2	do	do
Plum,	14 do	do	do	1 to 2	do	do
Cherry,	10 do	do	do	1 to 2	do	do
Grapevines	20 do	do	do	1 to 2	do	do
Strawberry,	8 do	do	do	1 to 2	do	do
Rose bushes	95 do	do	do	1 to 3	do	do

ALSO, Almond, Nectarine, Fig, Currant, Gooseberry and Raspberry Bushes; Greenhouse Plants and Ornamental Shrubbery.

TERMS CASH—Orders promptly attended. Direct to L. PREVOST, San Jose City. jan10-3tf Catalogues can be obtained at the Nursery, gratis.)

FRUIT TREES! C. W. LECOUNT, No. 99 Davis Street, San Francisco, Agent for Smith & Winchell's COMMERCIAL NURSERY. San Jose.

To the above Nursery was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM of the State Fair of 1856.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING ARRANGED with Messrs Smith & Winchell for a constant supply of all the choice varieties of the various kinds of FRUIT TREES and PLANTS, is now prepared to furnish purchasers with the best assortment ever offered in this market.

100,000 Budded & Grafted Apple, Pear, Peach, Apricot, Plum, Cherry, Nectarine and Almond Trees, from one to three years old, and from four to eleven feet high; all of best varieties, and well adapted to this climate, many of which have produced Fruit this season.

....ALSO.... Fig, Grape Vines (Foreign and Native,) Currants Gooseberries, Raspberry Bushes, Strawberry, Rose Bushes, Shade Trees, etc.

Orders promptly filled directly from the Nursery. Trees securely packed for any part of the State. TERMS CASH. C. W. LECOUNT, No. 99 Davis street, j29-d&wtf Between Washington and Jackson.

LAWRENCE & HOUSEWORTH OPTICIANS, 177 Clay street, South side, between Montgomery and Kearny streets.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF PHILOSOPHICAL and Mathematical Instruments, have for sale a great variety of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses, in Gold, Silver, Steel and Tortoise-shell Frames. —ALSO— Magnifying Glasses, Eye Protectors, Opera Glasses, Goggles, Spectacles, Thermometers, Hydrometers, Magnetic Machines, Galvanic Batteries, Telescopes, Magic Lanterns, &c. Sets of School apparatus constantly on hand. Repairs neatly done, glasses fitted, &c. Country orders respectfully solicited. n18 3m

FAMILY DRUG STORE. SAMUEL ADAMS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY, Northeast cor. Clay and Dupont streets.

CONSTANTLY on hand one of the largest assortments of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals and Approved Popular Medicines of the day, and additions continually made. Among which are The Celebrated German Tonic and Aromatic Bitters. An infallible Remedy for Jaundice, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Impurities of the Blood, &c., &c., and an Elegant Salubrious and wonderful Restorative in all Diseases of the Stomach and Digestive Organs.

Virtues of the German Bitters. In all diseases of the Stomach and Digestive Organs, the German Tonic and Aromatic Bitters surpass any medicine that has ever been devised. By a peculiar process of German Chemistry, they possess the power of warming and invigorating the functions of the Stomach, while they diminish the feverish susceptibility of the nervous tissue. They fortify and strengthen a weak stomach, and quickly dissipate all unpleasant pains and symptoms. They calm spasmodic action; restore the lost appetite; promote digestion; and, in a word, remove, with astonishing power all the disorders occasioned by weakness and debility, provided the patient be not afflicted with indissoluble organic obstructions. Also, Richardson's, Moffat's, Hostetter's, Blake's, Graefenberg's, and Oxygenated Bitters.

Eureka Panacea and Vegetable Depuratory. For the Cure of Diseases arising from the impurity of the blood, such as Scrofulous, Leprous and Cutaneous affections, Biles, Salt Rheum, Rash, Pimples on the face, Prickly Heat, Fever and Miner's Sores, Scorbutic affections, from an injudicious use of mercury, imprudence in life, and from the change of climates. The ingredients comprising this invaluable Depuratory have long been successfully used by the proprietor, as many who have applied to him can testify, and are among the most efficacious remedies known in the vegetable world. Price $2 per Bottle. Also, Sand's, Townsend's, S. Baker's, Myers and Guysott's Sarsaparilla, and Swan's Panacea.

GERMAN PURGATIVE PILLS, PREPARED BY SAMUEL ADAMS, Druggist and Apothecary. Corner Clay and Dupont streets..........San Francisco. These Pills were prepared to meet the wants of those requiring a safe and reliable Family Pill, and being prepared in this State, lose none of their virtues, which Pills are liable to in passing through the tropics. They are confidently recommended in all cases where the stomach and bowels require evacuation, in Costiveness, Bilious Diseases, Dyspepsia, Headache, Rheumatic attacks, Nausea, &c., &c., and particularly recommended for Suppression, Irregularities and Female Complaints, generally. They are purely vegetable. Also, Wright's, Brandreth's, Moffat's, Dean's, Cook's, Jayne's Hooper's, Lee's and other kinds.

THOMPSONIAN MEDICINES and Preparations, for Colds, Coughs, Diarrhoea, Head and Toothache.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.—Triturations, Tinctures, Dilutions and Pellets, including the higher attenuations, both imported and of my own preparation.—Unmedicated Pellets constantly on hand.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT.

Ayers' Cherry Pectoral, Wistar's Balsam, Syrup Ginseng and Malva, Jayne's Expectorant, &c.

Extract Blackberry, Kidder's Cordial and other remedies for Diarrhoea.

Devotion's Lexipyreta stands unrivalled as a cure for Fever and Ague. Also, Chologogue, Rushton & Co.'s Tonic Mixture, Fever and Ague Pills, &c., &c. 120 d&wtf

THOMAS ROBINSON, FIRST PREMIUM SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING, Gilding, Graining and Glazing. Also, House Painting done on reasonable terms. No. 126 Sansome street, corner of Merchant. o1 tf

SAMUEL SOULE. NATHANIEL PAGE. SOULE & PAGE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN EASTERN OREGON AND REDWOOD LUMBER; ....ALSO.... Doors, Windows, Blinds, and all kinds of Building Materials. Orders from the country promptly attended to. CORNER MARKET AND SPEAR STREETS, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. no18-1m

M. C. BLAKE. W. W. CRANE. BLAKE & CRANE, Attorneys at Law, (NO. 13 WELLS' BUILDING,) Corner of Clay and Montgomery streets, SAN FRANCISCO. j22 tfw

REYNOLDS & LAW, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN Groceries and Provisions —AND— FINE GREEN AND BLACK TEAS, ja13 Northwest corner Kearny and Jackson sts.

BUCKELEW & READ, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES and PROVISIONS, 205 Clay street, Plaza. Goods delivered in any part of the city without charge. feb16 tf

Extra Fine Green and Black Teas. THOSE IN WANT OF EXTRA GOOD TEAS, will find it to their advantage to give us a call. REYNOLDS & LAW, ja13 N. W. corner Kearny and Jackson sts.

Northern Assurance Co. (*Incorporated by Act of Parliament.*) Established, 1836. Capital, £1,259,760.

HEAD OFFICES. London, Aberdeen, Belfast, Edinburg, Glasgow, Dublin

THE 20TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THIS COMPANY was held on the 13th instant, when the following results of the business for the year ending the 31st of January last, were submitted to the proprietors and policy holders:

Fire Department. Premiums for the year, £17,850s 6d., which, after payment of all losses and expenses, and provision for all outstanding claims, left to the credit of profit and loss a nett Balance, - - £13,298 13s 3d.

Life Department.

Premiums of 567 new policies issued during the year,	£3,686 0 0
Renewal premiums and interest,	53,498 7 11
Total revenue for the year,	£62,184 7 11
Claims during the year,	18,918 9 0

Finance.

Number of policies current, 4,843, for capital sums amounting to	335 850
Amount of invested funds, upwards of	300 000
Revenues from all sources, above	140 000

Declaration of Bonus. The Company having this year completed the fourth quinquennial period of its existence, the Directors, after a careful investigation into the Life Department, resolved to recommend, from the profit of the past five years, a bonus, present and prospective, to the policy holders of the participating class of £1 7s 6d per cent, per annum, on all policies, current on the 31st January last; and although from the report of the Committee of investigation, it appeared that a considerably higher bonus might have been declared, the meeting resolved to adopt the recommendation of the Directors and carry forward the surplus for appropriation at the next declaration of profits to take place in 1861.

Dividend. At the same time, the Directors having recommended that the dividend to the shareholders for the past year be increased from six to 7½ per cent on the paid up capital, the same was adopted accordingly.

Progress of the Company during the last Five Years.

Fire Department.

Revenue from May 1, '51 to April 30, '52,	£10,819 1s 5d
do do '52, do '53,	13,421 13s 9d
do do '53, do '54,	29,924 4s 7d
do do '54 to January '55 (9 mo)	21,303 0s 9d
do Feb. '55 do '56,	77,850 19s 9d

Life Department.

Revenue from May 1 '51 to April 30 '52	£36,120 11 1d
do do '52 do '53	39,357 4s 9d
do do '53 do '54	42,358 12s 4d
do do '54 to Jan. '31 '55 (9m)	33,372 2s 11d
do Feb. 1, '55 do '56	62,184 7s 11d

SMITH BROTHERS & CO., Agents, d8 tf Corner California and Battery streets.

PIONEER NURSERY.

THE UNDERSIGNED PROPRIETOR OF THIS now well established Nursery, to which was awarded the First Premium by the State Agricultural Society at its last Annual Fair, announces to his friends and patrons that he is prepared to offer them, the present season, a collection of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, equal to any in the country, and far superior to any heretofore offered.

Having had in bearing last year, forty-seven kinds of Apples, and having in bearing the present year, about 35 varieties of Peaches, added to the knowledge we have acquired by comparing them with other varieties grown in various localities, we have been enabled to ascertain with certainty, what kinds are worthy of culture, and such varieties only do we offer to the public the present season.

We call your attention particularly to the Seeding Peach, named by the Academy of Natural Sciences, "Myers' Rareripe," which we offer for this season for the first time. The following certificate will speak for itself:

ALAMEDA, JULY 25th, 1856.

The subscribers having seen and eaten of the new variety of Peach grown by A. H. MYERS, in his "Pioneer Nursery," Alameda, and by the Academy of Natural Sciences of San Francisco named "Myers' Rareripe," do cordially and unhesitatingly pronounce it a most valuable acquisition to the Pomology or our State, in regard both to its early ripening, and its melting, luscious qualities, being in these respects superior to any variety of peach that we have yet met with on this coast.

George Lee, Lee's Garden, Oakland.
H. Gibbons, M. D.
N. W. Palmer, firm of Sontag & Co., Horticulturists.
T. J. Nevins, Amateur Gardener.
A. M. Crane, County Judge.
Wm. Sherman.

We speak to our friends and patrons thus early, that they may be apprised of our ability to supply them with all the desirable varieties of Fruits, and thus save the trouble and expense of sending out of the country for Trees; and we can assure them that time and money will be saved by giving us a call.

Our stock embraces— 40,000 Apple Trees, 40 varieties, one, two and three years old. 30,000 Peach Trees, in bud, best varieties. 4,000 Peach Trees, two years old, best varieties. 1,000 Pear Trees, best varieties. 1,000 Cherry Trees, best varieties. 1,000 Plum Trees, best varieties. 1,000 Apricot Trees, best varieties. 1,000 Nectarine Trees, best varieties. Also Almond, Fig, and Quince Trees. 25,000 Currant Bushes, with a sprinkling of everything rich and rare, usually found in a well regulated nursery.

We particularly invite our citizens to visit our nursery and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere. Information respecting the best varieties of fruits, and the planting and pruning of them cheerfully rendered. A. H. MYERS. d3 tf Pioneer Nursery, Town of Alameda Alameda Co

GENTLEMEN: ....IT IS.... Our Business to Publish ....THE.... IMPORTANT NEWS!! ....AND YOURS.... To Profit by It.

We therefore, take great pleasure in being able to inform the people of California that the Most Extraordinary Reduction HAS TAKEN PLACE IN THE Price of Lodgings ....AT....

119 and 121 Sacramento street And 87, 89 and 91, New Addition, LEIDESDORFF STREET.

The Price of Lodging is now reduced to 50 and 75 cents per Night. Lodgings in first class Single Rooms, furnished complete at SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS per night! We have been given to understand that Lodgings by the week can be obtained at a VERY LOW FIGURE! Gentlemen: Sleep is a Wonderful Institution, but Woodward has improved upon it greatly, by introducing and bringing within the reach of every one, their Renowned Patent French Spring Beds, at 50 and 75 cents per night.

The Price of BOARD is also Exceedingly Low: Meals..........50 cents each. Board, per day..........$1 00 Board, per week..........6 00 Baths FREE.

An extensive and abundantly supplied READING ROOM and LIBRARY is also fitted up for the accommodation of the patrons of this establishment.

The location of this House is such as to place it in the centre of business, it is directly opposite the Mail Steamship Company's Office, and in the immediate vicinity of the United States Branch Mint. Just call at the What Cheer House, 119 and 121 Sacramento street, where you will be well attended to by d9 tf R. B. WOODWARD, Proprietor. [This House is conducted on Strictly Temperance principles.]

NEW BEDFORD OIL AND CAMPHENE WORKS, No. 87 WASHINGTON STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

WE HAVE CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale Bleached Sperm, Polar, Lard and China OIL, IN CASKS, BARRELS, AND CASES; TANNERS' OIL IN BBLS. NEATSFOOT OIL IN BBLS. & CASES Camphene and Burning Fluid, in cases. Alcohol, 80 to 95 per ct., in bbls and cases. Camphene and Oil Wicking, of all kinds. Candle Wicking, and Platted Wick for Soda Ash and Pot Ash, [Star Candles Bar Soap and Oil Soap.

Our Oils, Camphene and Fluid are of our own manufacture, and all sales are guaranteed to give satisfaction. R. F. KNOX & CO. jan20 tf

MAIN & WINCHESTER, —MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF— Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Saddle Ware, &c. NO. 82 BATTERY STREET Between Commercial and Sacramento streets, C. MAIN, E. H. WINCHESTER. San Francisco. N. B.—Repairing promptly attended to. Good assortment Concord Stage Harness.....Stage Stocks and Lashes, of the best quality, constantly on hand. ap5tf

STEAM CRACKER BAKERY, NO. 37 AND 39 DAVIS STREET, ...HAVE FOR SALE.... 500 BBLS. PILOT BREAD, superior quality; 500 BBLS. FINE NAVY BREAD 200 BBLS. SODA CRACKERS. ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BUTTER, SUGAR, BOSTON and WATER CRACKERS, GINGER SNAPS, JENNY LIND CAKES, &c. WM. HOBB & CO

Miners' Attention! PETERSON & TRINIUS' ASSAY OFFICE, No. 124 Sacramento Street, NEAR MONTGOMERY, SAN FRANCISCO.

QUARTZ AND COPPER MINING AGENCY HIGHEST PRICE paid for Gold Dust, Gold Dust ASSAYED and returns made in Coin or Bars in from six to twelve hours.

The correctness of our Assays is GUARANTEED, and all differences arising from the same with any of the U. S. MINT, paid.

Chemical analysis made of ORES, MINERALS and COMPOUNDS of every description. o15 wtf

First Premium Again. R. H. VANCE, Has, by the superiority of his Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, again received The First Premium Awarded by the State Fair of 1856, being the THIRD TIME received against all competitors, Corner Sacramento and Montgomery streets.

TO THOSE WHO WISH SOMETHING NEW AND BEAUTIFUL.—We have purchased the Patent Right of CUTTING AMBROTYPES FOR THIS STATE, and are now prepared to take them in a style unequaled in the United States, of any size, from the smallest miniature to life size

I hereby denounce all pictures taken on glass in this city or State, and called Ambrotypes as "bogus," and a fraud upon the public, being a miserable imitation of the genuine article.

I would say to all who have been deceived and swindled with bogus pictures, not to condemn this new and beautiful invention until they have seen the GENUINE AMBROTYPES. They are to be the most durable picture known, as neither acids water, or dampness of any kind can effect them. Those having Daguerreotypes which they wish to preserve forever, would do well to have them copied in Ambrotypes.

Groups of from two to twenty persons are taken perfect. Also, persons in Regalia, Military Dress, are taken without reversing insignias or letters. Children taken by this new process in less than one second.

We still continue to execute our splendid Premium Daguerreotypes as usual. Having made great and extensive additions to our Gallery, for the purpose of making and exhibiting our Ambrotype Pictures, we would be pleasure to have our work examined. OUR GALLERY IS FREE TO ALL. feb6 tf

SADDLERY. EARL & PARKS HAVE REMOVED to THOMAS EARL'S New FIRE PROOF Brick Building on Main street, opposite their old stand, where they intend to keep constantly on hand Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Whips, Spurs, BITS, and all other articles in their line of business, suitable for this market, which they offer at prices to suit the times. N. B.—Repairing promptly attended to. n27 3mw Napa City, Nov. 27, 1856. no27 tiw

MAGAZINES, &c. THE FOLLOWING ARE FURNISHED AT THE Prices annexed, viz:—Harper's Magazine—The London, Edinburgh, North British, and Westminster Reviews, also, Blackwood's Magazine, each at $3 50 per year. The National Magazine, and Ladies' Repository, each at $2 50. London Illustrated News $18 00; and London Punch, $7 00, remailed if desired, by ALLEN & SPIER, Union Bookstore. d20—d&w3m 148 Clay street, San Francisco.

DR. W. A. SNYDER'S Eclectic Medical and Surgical Office, Corner of Bush and Sansome Sts., SAN FRANCISCO.

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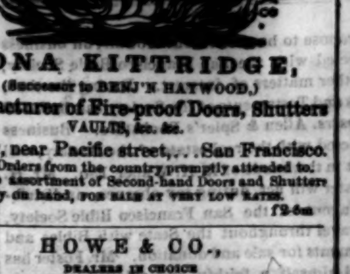

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